

Bangladeshi ruler to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Bangladeshi military ruler Lt. Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad is expected to visit Jordan soon, Reuters reported from Kuwait Tuesday. Gen. Ershad, Tuesday met with the Kuwaiti ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah amid speculations his country was mediating in the dispute between Britain and the Arab League over the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the news agency said. The British High Commission in Dacca said it had no knowledge of any mediation, but diplomatic sources said representations began last month when Bangladeshi Foreign Minister A.R. Shams Ud Doha visited London. The dispute centres on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to receive an Arab League mission which includes a PLO representative.

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Arafat meets Wazzan in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat conferred here Tuesday with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, the Tunisian news agency TAP said. The meeting was attended by Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem and Tunisian Premier Mohammad M'zali with Foreign Minister Beji Caïd Essebsi. The agency gave no details of the conversation. Earlier Mr. Wazzan conferred with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in the southern oasis of Nefta on the last day of a three-day official visit to Tunisia.

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Fahd confers with Algerian aide

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Tuesday met Akhdar Al Ibrahim, an adviser to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid whose country last month launched a fresh peace effort to end the 29-month-old Gulf war. Mr. Al Ibrahim is the second Algerian official to visit Saudi Arabia in the past two weeks. Informed sources said King Fahd had apparently asked Algeria, which has friendly relations with Iraq, to spearhead peace moves when he was there last November.

Cairo train collision kills 19, injures 70

CAIRO (R) — Nineteen passengers, mostly soldiers, were killed and 70 injured when two trains collided Tuesday in the Nile Delta village of Sendouia, a police spokesman said. The spokesman said a military train carrying about 250 men was about to leave Sendouia village railway station, 50 kilometres north of Cairo, when it was hit by another train which had got onto the wrong track. He said most of the casualties were soldiers. The drivers of each train, both of which were heading from Cairo to Alexandria, were in police detention, the spokesman added. Other trains on the same route were delayed following the accident.

Cosmos 1402 section expected in a week

WASHINGTON (R) — The remaining section of the nuclear-powered Soviet satellite Cosmos 1402 is likely to enter the atmosphere and burn up in about a week, Pentagon officials said Tuesday. They said the section, which contains about 45 kilograms of nuclear fuel, had dropped to an orbit of 185 kilometres above the Earth, indicating re-entry to the atmosphere some time between Feb. 7 and Feb. 10. Cosmos 1402's main section plunged into the atmosphere over the Indian Ocean on Jan. 23. U.S. officials said it might never be known whether any of that section survived re-entry.

Athens to try Arab before considering extradition request

ATHENS (R) — A Palestinian wanted in connection with an attack on a Rome synagogue must first stand trial in Greece on charges of possessing explosives, Justice Minister George Mangakis said Tuesday. The minister, quoted by the official ANA news agency, said Italy have asked for the extradition of Abdul Al Zomor, 23, who holds a Jordanian passport, over the attack last October in which one died and 30 people were injured. But Mr. Mangakis said Mr. Zomor, currently in prison in the port of Piraeus, would have to stand trial in Greece on the explosives charges before Athens could consider the extradition request. Meanwhile in Sydney, police Tuesday charged a man of Lebanese origin with planting a bomb at a Jewish club in Sydney last December. They arrested Mohammad Ali Beydoun in raids in Sydney's southern suburbs following the bombing of the club and the Israeli consulate on Dec. 23, a police spokesman said.

Ben Bella's wife attacks Paris

ROME (R) — The wife of former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella Tuesday accused France of racism and opportunism after it expelled four of Mr. Bella's aides last week. Mrs. Zohra Ben Bella said French officials had made clear they wanted her husband out of the way during the state visit to France last December of Algerian President Chadli Benjedid in order to avoid jeopardising business contracts. She was speaking at a news conference in Rome alongside the four Algerians, who arrived in Italy last weekend. The four were expelled after being arrested on Jan. 25 in Mr. Ben Bella's villa at Montmorency near Paris, police discovered a quantity of arms during the raid.

Begin reiterates demands of 'security' Lebanon-Israel talks make little headway

NETANYA (R) — Negotiations on an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon moved Tuesday from Khalde, Lebanon to this Mediterranean town where officials are holding technical talks.

U.S., Israeli and Lebanese negotiators Monday ended talks in Khalde with no signs of significant progress, and broke into sub-committees which are meeting in Netanya to discuss various topics.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that Israel would stand firm on its demand for "security" arrangements in South Lebanon before it withdrew its troops from the country.

In his first speech to the Knesset (parliament) since the death of his wife last November, Mr. Begin held out no prospect of flexibility in negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Israel wants three military posts in South Lebanon. Lebanon, backed by the United States, has rejected this and negotiations have failed to make significant progress.

"The negotiations have run into difficulties... does this mean we should pull out our army from Lebanon without ensuring the conditions that would make it impossible for Palestinian terrorists to reorganise?" he asked.

"We will stand by our demands for security arrangements not on paper but on the ground," he said. Mr. Begin, speaking in a foreign policy debate, said Israel would continue to settle the occupied

Arab West Bank. He reiterated that Israel was prepared to talk with Jordan "without preconditions and on the basis of the Camp David agreements."

Opposition leader Shimon Peres attacked what he called Mr. Begin's inflexibility. "Israel should not insist on the Camp David agreements as a basis for negotiations with Jordan because this is equal to presenting an Israeli precondition," he said.

Mr. Peres said the government should try harder to withdraw the Israeli army from Lebanon as quickly as possible.

British force in Beirut

In the meantime, an advance party of Britain's first troops for the multinational Lebanon peace force flew to Beirut Tuesday. Twenty-two officers and men arrived at Beirut airport aboard a British Air Force Hercules plane from Cyprus.

Military attache says Arab plan is identical to Soviet proposals

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Fez Arab summit peace plan for the Middle East conflict is totally identical to the Soviet peace proposal announced last September, the Soviet military attache in Amman said Tuesday. Speaking at a press conference on the anniversary of the Soviet victory against Nazi Germany in Stalingrad (Volgograd), Col. George Nazarenko strongly criticised last June's Israeli invasion of Lebanon and compared the massacres of Palestinian refugees in Beirut to the "brutal murders committed by the Nazis during World War II."

"The tragedy which took place last summer in Lebanon was not a coincidence," he said. "The

main objective of the Israeli invasion was the annihilation of the Palestinian people."

He added that the massacres committed in Lebanon are one of the "direct results" of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel.

"The current Lebanese tragedy confirms the essence of the Camp David accords, namely the containment of each Arab country separately and their subjugation according to imperialist whims," the Soviet military attache said.

Col. Nazarenko attacked American financial aid to Israel, pointing out that while the Israelis are "obstinately refusing to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, the U.S. Senate

of aid to Israel to \$2.6 billion in 1983."

Speaking on the East-West nuclear arms disarmament talks the Soviet attache said: "All peace-loving nations should forget their efforts for the containment of a nuclear warfare and the control of the arms race in 1983."

Col. Nazarenko was very critical of U.S. policy towards the disarmament issue and accused the U.S. and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) of re-endorsing the arms race.

"The budget of the Pentagon amounts to \$257 billion in 1983, and if the increase in the budget continues at this rate, U.S. military expenditure will amount to \$366 billion in 1986," he said.

Israel to seize 5,000 dunums in Arab village

AMMAN (J.T.) — Israeli occupation authorities have notified inhabitants of the village of Mikhamas in Ramallah in the occupied Arab territories that the authorities intend to seize 5,000 dunums of land in the village, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported Tuesday.

The land to be seized, which

represents half of the total area of Mikhamas, will be used for military purposes, Petra reported the notification as saying.

But it is Israeli policy to seize Arab lands on the pretext that they are necessary for military purposes and, once seized, the land will be used to construct Israeli settlements, the agency said.

Israelis still view Navon as only hope against Begin

TEL AVIV (R) — President Yitzhak Navon's announcement that he will leave Israeli politics has failed to quell speculation that he may run against Prime Minister Menachem Begin in a general election.

The popular president, a former parliamentarian, is widely regarded as the only member of the opposition Labour Party with a chance of defeating Mr. Begin if elections are held this year.

He announced Monday he would not seek a second five-year term as president and did "not plan or intend to enter political life."

President Navon has won national respect for the way he has

scrupulously avoided intervening in day-to-day politics and has been a unifying figure during one of the most turbulent periods of Israeli history.

Many parliamentarians and newspapers Tuesday saw Mr. Navon's announcement as an attempt to assure he stays out of political argument during the final days of his presidency, which ends in May.

The Jerusalem Post reported in banner headlines that Mr. Navon was "certain" to change his mind after observing a 100-day freeze on political activity.

Opinion polls have shown that the Labour Party, torn by internal



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who Tuesday left on a private visit to Austria, is seen off at Amman Airport by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid (shaking hands with Prince Hassan) and Court Minister Ammer Khammash (left).

Hassan leaves on visit to Austria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday left on a private visit to Austria which will last several days. He was seen off at Amman Airport by Court Minister Amer

Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan and a number of high-ranking officials.

Andropov rejects Reagan's call for summit

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov Tuesday rejected President Reagan's call for a meeting at which they would sign an accord banning all U.S. and Soviet land-based medium range missiles.

In an interview released by TASS news agency Tuesday, Mr. Andropov also said Mr. Reagan's proposal showed that Washington was not taking a serious approach to the East-West nuclear arms issue.

But he said he was in favour in principle of a summit meeting, as long as it was for different purposes.

"First of all I must say with all determination that there is nothing new in the suggestion from President Reagan," Mr. Andropov said in the interview, to be published in the party daily Pravda Wednesday.

He said the U.S. leader's proposal boiled down to a call for Moscow to agree to the so-called "zero option" solution on East-West

medium range nuclear forces and the Soviet Union had already firmly rejected this.

President Reagan was thus setting preconditions for a summit meeting which he knew in advance were unacceptable.

"This in no way reflects a serious approach by the American leadership to this question. We can only regret this," Mr. Andropov said.

The Soviet leader said that in principle he agreed with the idea of a summit meeting with President Reagan.

"We always considered and still consider that meetings at the highest level have a special significance for the solution of difficult problems. This determines our serious approach to them," Mr. Andropov said.

"For us this is not a question of political or propaganda games," he said.

Talks between himself and President Reagan could lead to the solution of many problems and be

"of great benefit for both the Soviet Union and the United States, for Europe and all the world," he added.

Mr. Andropov said he was ready to sign an accord reducing nuclear arsenals on both sides to the same level and called on Mr. Reagan to do the same.

"Is the president of the United States ready to sign such an agreement, based on the principle of equality and equal security?" he asked.

Mr. Reagan's proposal for a summit meeting was contained in an open letter to the people of Europe read out by Vice-President George Bush in West Berlin Monday night.

He called on Mr. Andropov to sign an agreement "banning U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range land-based nuclear missile weapons from the face of the earth."

The proposal was effectively a repeat of the zero option, under which the United States has

Tarawneh thanks King

AMMAN (Petra) — The newly-appointed speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Ahmad Al Tarawneh, sent a cable Tuesday to His Majesty King Hussein thanking him for his confidence in the appointment.

Mr. Tarawneh expressed his "pride in King Hussein's wise leadership" and said that the house expresses full confidence in the King's handling of all "our domestic and national issues on the highest levels because it is based on sound planning and full awareness of all aspects of the problems of the Arab Homeland."

Three members of the former house -- Speaker Bahjat Talhoumi, Mr. Saleh Tougan and Mr. Ali Al Hindawi -- were not reappointed. Instead, six members were appointed to the new 30-member house. The new members are: Mr. Hazem Nuseibeh, Mr. Thoghan Al Hindawi, Mr. Akram Zu'aiter, Mr. Bahaddin Tougan, Mr. Tharwat Talhoumi and Mr. Juma'a Ham-mad.

Fahd pledges continued support of Palestinians

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd said Tuesday his country would continue efforts to help achieve a just solution to the Palestinian problem which would give the Palestinians the right to a homeland.

The Saudi Press Agency said King Fahd stressed Saudi support for resolutions adopted at an Arab summit conference in Fez, Morocco, last September, which called for an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Saudi leader, whose remarks followed last week's visit to Saudi Arabia by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, was addressing a regular cabinet session.

Mr. Arafat, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee chairman, was believed to have briefed the king on the outcome of high-level PLO policy talks in Aden, South Yemen, last week in which Mr. Arafat and Palestinian leaders adopted a compromise stand on Middle East peace initiatives.

Ghanaians in mad scramble to board ships from Lagos

LAGOS (R) — At least one person was drowned in a frantic struggle by thousands of desperate Ghanaians to board two ships sent to take them home after their expulsion from Nigeria, shipping officials said Tuesday.

The two ships arrived from Accra Monday night, just before Nigeria's deadline for the departure of two million illegal aliens, half of them Ghanaians, ran out at midnight.

The vessels left Tuesday morning after dramatic scenes in the port, leaving behind at least 4,000 Ghanaians who said they had no money to pay for food or for the journey home by road.

The officials said they could confirm only the death of one woman, who fell into the harbour during the mad scramble to board the ships.

But Accra Radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said several people had been drowned in the rush.

The Lagos shipping officials said the mooring ropes from the ships had hardly been fastened before desperate people began to scramble up them.

The departure of the second vessel was delayed for hours as officials pleaded with several hundred passengers to disembark because it was dangerously overloaded for the 15-hour trip to Accra.

One Ghanaian, who fought desperately but unsuccessfully to board the ship, said he had seen baggage being tossed into the harbour. But he said he did not know whether this was to lighten the load or to persuade people to return to the dockside.

Those left behind said they would remain at the port and wait for the ships to return. They said sanitary conditions at the docks had improved with fewer people there and that the price of food, which previously skyrocketed, had come down.

Only a few people were leaving on trucks for the overland trip back through Benin and Togo.

Although the Nigerian government's deadline for the departure of unskilled and unemployed workers ran out Monday, skilled and professional people have until the end of this month to leave.

10 Mujahedeen executed in Iran

LONDON (R) — The Iranian leftist opposition Mujahedeen organisation said Tuesday that 10 of its supporters had been executed in the northern Iranian city of Amol.

A statement by the organisation published in Paris and telephoned to Reuters in London said the 10 were hanged on Jan. 18. The bodies, seen by hospital staff, were badly bruised and showed signs of torture, it said.

The statement said executions at Evin Prison in Tehran and other Iranian jails had been stepped up in recent weeks.

At the same time the U.S. was willing to listen and talk to the Soviet Union about any "reasonable" proposal, he said.

The Soviet Union has deployed more than 300 SS-20 missiles against Europe and is believed to have 90 such missiles stationed in the east of the country.

HOME NEWS

Hassan seeks to reward good drivers as a way to curb road accidents

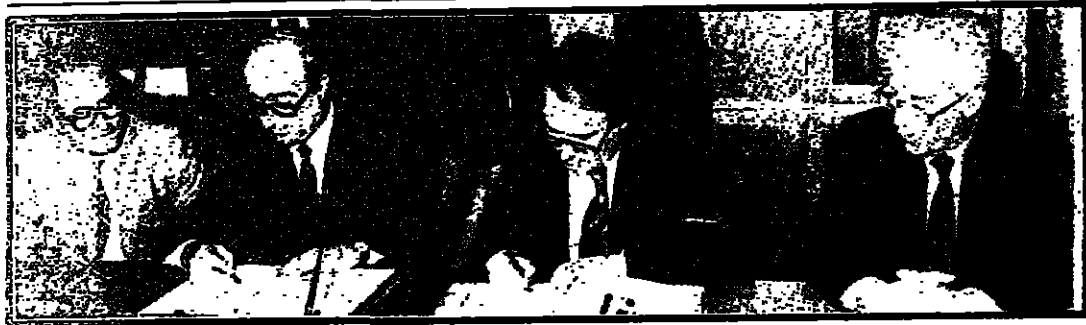
AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called for the presenting of awards to good drivers as part of an effort to curb road accidents in Jordan.

In a message addressed to Minister of Health and President of the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA) Dr. Malhas, the Crown Prince endorsed the recommendation sent to him as a result of the symposium on the role of

the citizens and national institutions in curbing road accidents, held under his patronage last November. In particular the Crown Prince urged the JSPRA to pay special attention to preventing road accidents by cooperating with the

media, especially television, to present a weekly programme showing the effects of the most dangerous accidents. These would be combined with interviews with both those causing the accidents and those suffering from the injuries and damage that ensue.

Prince Hassan said in his message that he hopes that drivers themselves will participate in the next symposium to be held on road safety. He also thanked Dr. Malhas and the JSPRA for the efforts they are making to curb road accidents in the country.



Jordanian and Greek officials Tuesday sign an economic cooperation agreement (Petra photo)

Graeco-Jordanian economic committee fully satisfied with new trade links

AMMAN (Petra) — The Graeco-Jordanian economic committee decided at the end of its meeting in Amman Tuesday to strengthen economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries. It also decided to extend the variety of commodities exchanged between Jordan and Greece.

The two delegations, which were headed by Industry and Trade Ministry Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani and Greek Economy Ministry Under-Secretary D. Demosthenopoulos, made speeches at the end of the meeting expressing their full satisfaction with the decisions reached by the committee to strengthen economic, commercial and cultural relations between the two countries.

The Greek delegation said that it would encourage and facilitate the import of Jordanian phos-

phates in the next few years, particularly now that Greece's annual phosphate requirements are estimated at 500,000 tonnes. At present this amount is being imported from a multitude of countries.

The two sides also agreed to exchange commercial delegations and to participate in future trade fairs to be held in Jordan and Greece. With regard to encouraging tourism between the two states, the delegations agreed to conclude a tourism agreement and to meet soon to discuss the fine print.

The two teams also discussed the possibility of establishing joint industrial projects in Jordan. The Jordanian delegation submitted a list of these projects so that the Greek side could study them with a view to the future. Speaking on this subject, the Jordanian contingent said that Greece is welcome to use the free zones in

Aqaba and Zarqa and to establish joint or purely Greek industrial projects.

On transport cooperation, the two delegations discussed the possibility of having Greece increase its use of the port at Aqaba.

Finally, the Jordanian team then asked that the number of scholarships granted to Jordanian students at Greek universities and higher institutes be increased.

Earlier in the day, the delegations met the Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Al Dajani, who briefed the delegation on the chamber's activities as well as its role in helping Jordanian industries market their products abroad, including Greece.

Mr. Dajani said Jordan is interested in increasing its exports to Greece to strike an equilibrium in the balance of trade between the two countries.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday visited the flying eye hospital Project Orbis which is in Jordan as a two-week visit (Petra photo)

Noor visits Orbis

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor visited Tuesday the flying eye hospital "Project Orbis" at Amman airport. The flying hospital is currently on a two-week visit to Jordan at Her Majesty's invitation.

Queen Noor viewed the technical equipment on the plane and heard a detailed explanation from the medical team in charge as to the most important tasks facing the hospital.

The medical team at "Project Orbis," which consists of 18 doctors and technicians, will make 50 eye surgeries in cooperation with Jordanian surgeons. The medical team has already undertaken some 500 operations in which 1,200 doctors from 18 different countries participated.



Two members of Project Orbis' Medical team show Her Majesty Queen Noor the technical equipment on board the aircraft (Petra photo)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bank debits increased in November

AMMAN (Petra) — Commercial bank debits increased by JD 28,027,000 in November 1982 compared to the corresponding month in 1981. The monthly statistical bulletin issued by the Jordanian Central Bank said the commercial banks debits in November 1982 totalled JD 1,553,419,000 compared to JD 1,525,347,000 for the same month in 1981.

Bribery charge sentences upheld

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor has endorsed the sentences passed by a court martial against Saleh Musa Rizq and Mohammad Ahmad Kassab on charges of offering bribes to public servants, which the latter refused. The court sentenced each of them to three months imprisonment and a fine of JD 10.

Jordanian, Iraqi ministers confer

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour met here Tuesday with the Iraqi Ministers of Oil and Housing. They discussed ways of strengthening relations between the two countries for the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

Swiss transport agreement to be signed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has agreed to sign an agreement with the Swiss government on the international transportation of passengers and goods. The aim of the agreement, which as yet does not have a signing date, is to facilitate the movement of land transport and the exchange of goods and products. It is also hoped that the arrangement will stipulate tourism between the two countries.

Committee views sites for Mu'tah campus

KARAK (Petra) — The president and members of the royal committee of Mu'tah University Tuesday toured the Karak Governorate. The aim of the tour was to select a suitable place for constructing the campus. The president and members of the committee visited several sites in the governorate for this purpose.

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India to take potash exports

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Potash Company (APC) will begin exporting large quantities of potash to India at the end of February. Officials at the APC said that a company delegation held talks in India last week on the export of Jordanian chemical fertilisers. The visit culminated with an agreement on the quantities to be exported being signed.

Meanwhile, a statistical bulletin issued by the Aqaba Port Authority (APA) said the quantity of phosphates exported via the port since the beginning of 1982 up to November totalled 3,288,301 tonnes compared to 3,197,616 tonnes in the same period in 1981.

Committee to regulate road fares to new airport

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Land Transport Department at the Transport Ministry Ya'qoub Haddad said Tuesday that the ministry has formed a committee to fix the fares for passengers transport to and from the new Queen Alia International Airport, which is soon to be inaugurated. Mr. Haddad said the committee will start its work next week and will also designate car parking lots both in Amman and the airport. Mr. Haddad said another committee has already been formed to fix the fares of tourist buses which would transport people to and from the airport at suitable prices in order to encourage tourism to Jordan.

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Royal decree approves health insurance law

AMMAN (Petra) — A royal decree was issued Tuesday approving the new civilian health insurance law which will come into force immediately. The law covers all government and municipal employees, and all low-income citizens.

According to the law's classification, a low-income citizen is one whose family's total annual income does not exceed JD 600 or those receiving regular assistance from the Social Development Ministry.

According to the law, the health insurance fund revenues will be collected from employee subscription, fees charged for treatment at the Health Ministry hos-

pitals, clinics and centres, government contributions, donations, and the interest gained from the fund's investments.

The law also says that, any citizen who donates blood to the blood bank will have the right to the health insurance for six months.

Another royal decree was issued approving the law on the treatment of kidney complaints. According to the law, patients with kidney ailments would be entitled to treatment either at government or private hospitals as specified by the health minister. For this purpose, the law establishes a fund with an independent budget.

King sends condolences

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today assigned the Governor of Irbid to convey His Majesty's con-

dolences to the Obeidat family on the death of Abdul Majid Obeidat.

Special committee formed to review Azraq services

AMMAN (Petra) — The Services and Utilities Committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) met Tuesday under its chairman Suleiman Irteimah. It decided to form a special committee to discuss the public facilities requested by the residents of Al Azraq. Representatives from the Ministries of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, and Health, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), the Water Supply Corporation (WSC), and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA)

attended the meeting. The National Mobilisation Committee of the NCC will organise Thursday a seminar on how best to mobilise public opinion and build up confidence in the economy at the Professional Associations Complex.

Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, NCC member Amin Shuqayr, Director of the Energy Department at the Industry and Trade Ministry Ibrahim Badran and Director of the Income Tax Department Abdullah Al Nur will participate in the seminar.

Director of Industry outlines productive capacity of cement, phosphate and potash plants

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Department of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Akram Karmul has said that expansion of cement production is one of the top priorities of the industrial projects included in the present five-year development plan.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Tuesday, Mr. Karmul said that the productive capacity of the cement plants has risen to 6,500 tonnes per day and that the Rashadiyeh cement plant in southern Jordan, which is currently under construction, will have a productive capacity of 2 million tonnes per year.

"The Arab potash project is one

of the biggest industrial projects implemented in Jordan," he said, and when the project is completed, its revenues are expected to be some JD 70 million, he added.

Mr. Karmul said that the phosphate fertiliser project in Aqaba has been completed and will have a productive capacity of 740,000 tonnes per year. In the last two years, several projects have witnessed large expansions, including that of phosphates with a productive capacity rising to five million tonnes per year. The capacity of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company has also expanded from 5,000 tonnes to 12,000 tonnes per day, he said.

Student affairs directorate to be opened by Education Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal received at his office Monday the President of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society Ahmad Abu Qourah.

Dr. Tal said a new directorate, the student affairs directorate, had been established at the ministry with the aim of developing health and social care for the students.

He discussed with Dr. Abu Qourah the possibility of cooperation between the directorate and the society. To this end, they agreed to form a joint committee to draw up a plan for mutual cooperation and to prepare the necessary studies on student needs and how they might be fulfilled by the community as a whole.

RSS organises seminar on clay soil construction

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will on Feb. 20 organise a seminar about constructing buildings on clay soil. The two-day seminar will be attended by 100 experts from the public and private sectors in Jordan and Britain.

Participants in the seminar will consider the results produced by researchers into the infrastructure of units built on clay soil.

The RSS had concluded an agreement with the British construction corporation in 1979 to prepare these studies for the benefit of Jordanian contractors in the public and private sectors.

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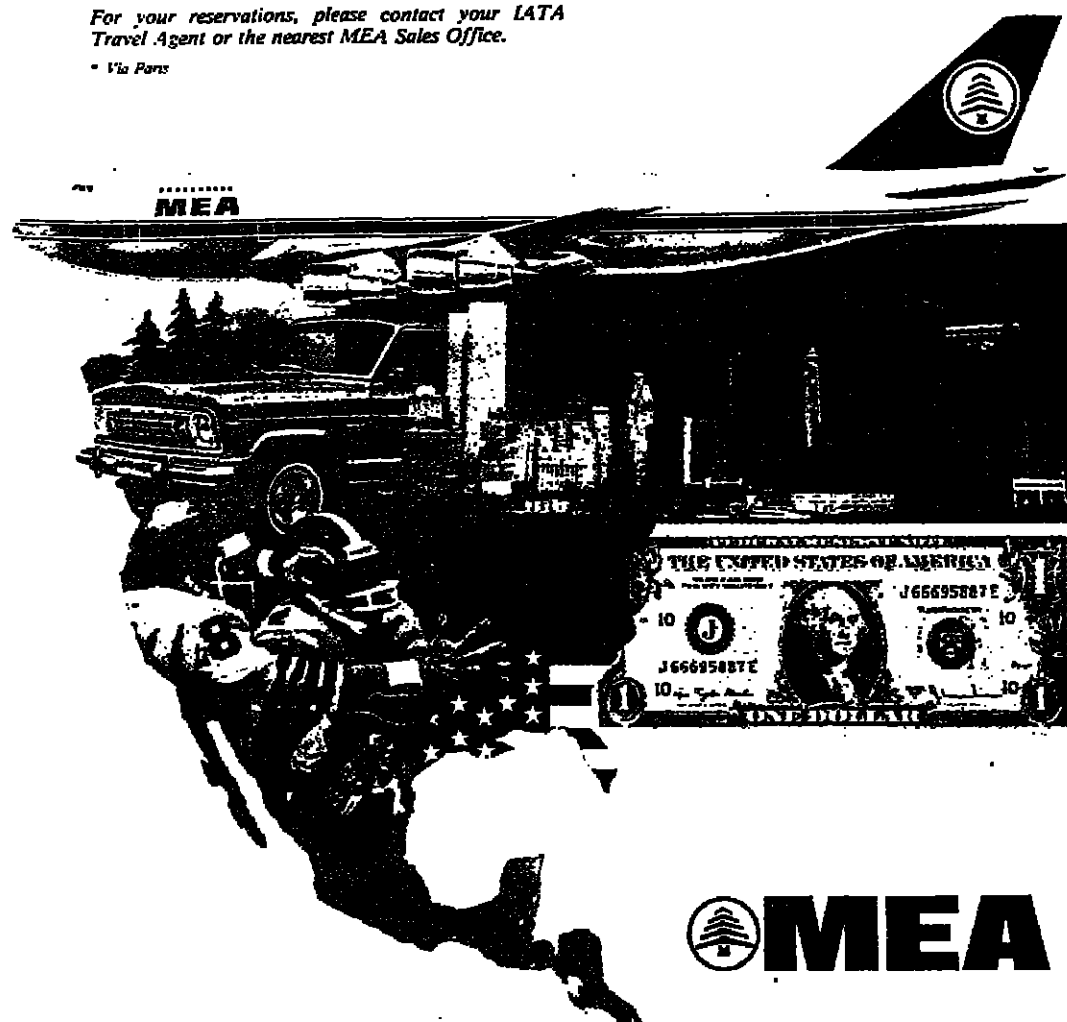
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لجنة أمن الوطن



NO. 1 IN SCOTLAND

Britain concerned about radiation victims

By Brian Cathcart
Reuter

LONDON — A young British soldier stationed at Christmas Island in the Pacific felt the heat on his back, then a sudden blast of wind, as the nuclear bomb exploded.

Six months later William Morris died from leukaemia and his family claimed the fatal disease was caused by exposure to radiation from the Hydrogen bomb at the remote test site 25 years ago.

The claim was rejected but now Mr. Morris's file, along with those of 15,000 other Britons involved in the H-bomb tests, is to be reopened in response to fears that many may have contracted radiation-linked illnesses.

The new concern in Britain arose after alleged radiation victims in the United States and Australia filed compensation claims against their governments linking their illnesses to atmospheric nuclear bomb tests in the 1950s.

Press and television reporters tracked down British test veterans and a medical expert who studied their records. Dr. Alice Stewart, says they point to an abnormally high death rate from leukaemia.

Veterans of the nuclear test programme have reported gland and bone marrow troubles, rashes, sores, and cataracts — all of which, like leukaemia, could be linked to radiation.

The government denies that anyone in the test programme was exposed to danger and one Ministry of Defence official described Dr. Stewart's research as "a hotchpotch."

But the ministry promised a full health survey of those involved, starting with a comparison of mortality rates among test veterans against the rate among a similar sample not involved in the programme.

Britain exploded 20 nuclear bombs between 1952 and 1958 as it raced to develop its own nuclear deterrent.

Twelve of the blasts were carried out in isolated areas of Australia with the cooperation of the Canberra government, while the rest were conducted near Christmas Island, a bleak coral atoll in the Pacific some 4,000 miles north-east of Australia.

In her assessment of around 100 cases passed on by journalists, Dr. Stewart worked on the assumption that about 6,000 men under 25 were involved in the test programme.

From a normal sample of that size and age group she would expect 10 men to have since died of leukaemia, a cancer of the blood, but to date she has evidence of 12 deaths.

Dr. Stewart, a cancer specialist

who 25 years ago was the first scientist to link leukaemia with low-level radiation exposure, stresses that she does not regard these figures as sufficient to prove a case.

"But it is surprising that a very cursory survey like this has brought in so many deaths of this kind," she said.

William Morris's friends, whose appeal for a special pension for his family was finally turned down in 1961, are in no doubt that he was killed by radiation.

"I still maintain that he was a fit and able man when he went into service and he died because of contact with radiation on Christmas Island," Bill Francis, head of Morris's local ex-servicemen's club, told Reuters.

The government's answer is firm. Junior Defence Minister Geoffrey Pattie told a Member of Parliament: "There is no evidence of anyone having suffered from radiation effects as a result of British atmospheric nuclear tests."

The defence ministry insists that all necessary precautions were taken to protect soldiers and civilians from dangerous exposure to radiation. They say strict radiation dose limits were enforced, protective clothing was issued to

men entering contaminated areas and dangerous materials were always disposed of with great care.

All the evidence indicates the death and disease rates among test veterans are perfectly normal, the official spokesman says.

But the stories told by the test veterans suggest that, even if the safety precautions were adequate on paper, they may not have been executed as planned.

A number said their protective clothing was unsuitable for the climate and they simply unbuttoned their overalls when they got too hot.

Others told of canisters of contaminated materials which broke open while they were being handled, and of ground staff being drenched with water as they washed down planes which had just flown through an atomic mushroom cloud.

Airmen involved in these flights to gather dust samples in wingtip containers say they flew back and forth through the clouds for up to an hour. Crews wore no special clothing, they say, and one man recalled munching sandwiches "during a flight."

U.N. fears 'snooping devices' a threat to human rights

By Anthony Goodman
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Microphones the size of a small nail and miniature television "eyes" that can monitor private gatherings are some of the latest snooping devices that the United Nations fears are a potential threat to human rights.

They are described in detail in a recently published U.N. booklet summarising the dangers, as well as the benefits, of recent scientific developments.

These include advances in biology, medicine and biochemistry, with their effects in such fields as artificial insemination, genetics and behaviour-modifying drugs.

Another area is the development of computer sciences, with the attendant risk of misuse of information about an individual's private life.

The booklet, titled "Human Rights and Scientific and Technological Developments," summarises studies prepared by the U.N. in the 1970s, based on information received from member states, specialised agencies, non-governmental organisations and individual experts.

An introduction to the 92-page publication issued by the U.N.'s department of public information states: "There has been a growing realisation that, whereas scientific knowledge by itself may well be neutral, much of it can be applied in ways that are harmful to humanity."

One of its most intriguing chapters, which almost reads like a James Bond handbook, deals with unauthorised snooping on individuals and nations.

For monitoring conversations not carried over telephone lines, which can be easily tapped, there is a variety of microphones.

These include "small devices" which can be worn on the person, such as magnetic microphones weighing about five grammes (0.2 ounces) which may be hidden behind the lapels of a suit jacket.

There are also directional microphones that can "pick up sounds from the outside through any openings in a room, such as open windows, and may also be used to listen to conversations held outdoors, for example on park benches or in fields, hundreds of feet (metres) away."

Some are even able to monitor sounds through closed windows, it adds.

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U.S. aid and Israel's greed

ISRAELI President Yitzhak Navon's decision to retire from politics in May is worth noting, if only because Americans had once thought of him as a possible replacement to Prime Minister Begin.

Few can tell whether the move away from politics by the Israeli president was just a publicity stunt aimed at generating fresh interest in his politics, or that he would actually change his mind about running against Begin in the next Israeli election if his Labour Party did. For him the job of party leader on a silver platter. We have to assume, however, that the U.S. strategists, who discovered Navon, will not have to count less on the Labour Party gaining power in Israel, in the next round of elections anyway.

If true, what next? Begin, Sharon and Amir hang on to finish off the Reagan proposals for peace in the Middle East? Or will Washington see fit to press ahead with the Reagan initiative, through exerting more pressure on Jordan and the Palestinians to join the anti-Begin crusade by declaring their unconditional acceptance of negotiating with him? Let us ask for the record: If the Kahane mission investigating the Begin government's role in the Sabra and Shatila massacres clears the Begin-Sharon-Eitan trio — but are importantly Begin himself — of any

responsibility towards the killing of hundreds of innocent Palestinians in their refugee camps, will the U.S. keep its hopes alive of achieving a Mideast settlement, now that Navon is assumed to be away on a writing spree or an intellectual trip?

It is not realistic for the Reagan administration to base its political calculations on individuals like Navon and Kahane, especially when the foe is the "leader" Begin, and Washington knows it. Pragmatism is fine; but to harbour illusions about a mighty Israel, led by hawks and extremists, exchanging "historical rights" and "security" for peace with weaker neighbours is totally wrong.

There is no question therefore that if American leaders want peace to prevail in this area, even according to their own plans, they will have to be more forceful and determined with their friends in Israel than what they have been until now. Their personal touch approach might have been entertaining, but in no way will it have solved the crucial problems in the Middle East. The Americans had better stick to some of their guns, instead of unilaterally and perpetually offering disarmament to the Israelis. For soon enough, the U.S. will end all the arms and legs it can keep to make Begin listen. Continued and unjustified U.S. aid will only increase Israel's obduracy and greed.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

1. Ra'i: Begin resorts to Camp David to thwart real peace

A sly manoeuvre opposed to all real efforts to establish peace in the area, including the Reagan plan, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin two days ago called on Jordan to help put life back into a dead horse of Camp David.

Evidently, Begin realises full well that the Reagan initiative and the Fez peace plan have surpassed the Camp David agreement in their treatment of the Palestinians. This has already been noted more than once by Egypt which stated that a autonomy talks would not resume pending the results of the Reagan initiative. Thus Begin wants to regenerate an outmoded peace agreement in an effort to thwart the present peace proposals. This effort is aimed at helping him to implement his aggressive designs particularly in turning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into part of Israel.

This trick of Begin's should be recognised for

what it is in Washington, where the U.S. administration should then put a stop to the obstructionist methods being employed by Israel.

Needless to say, Jordan believes in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian attempt to save the occupied territories and their Arab kinsmen residing there. Jordan, by such action, is also responding to the efforts being made to establish real peace in the area. Consequently, it views this new Israeli device as nothing more than an attempt to subvert the peace efforts.

In light of this fact, the Begin manoeuvre will deceive no one and thus be doomed to failure. Therefore the image of Israel in the world as a country fundamentally opposed to peace will be reinforced. Jordan will continue to be the defender of the Palestinian cause and the steady hand guiding the Palestinians back to their own rightful lands.

2. Dustour: U.S. must make Lebanon talks succeed

As was expected, yesterday's session of the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations did not make any progress, but deepened the Gulf between the two sides. Ostensibly this is because the talks are no longer being carried out on an equal basis.

Reports from Beirut say that Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon threatened the Lebanese Christian leaders saying that if Lebanon continues to insist on its negotiating stand, then Israel would withdraw to the 45-km line on its northern borders and leave the Christians to confront the other Lebanese factions. He also threatened to give a free hand to the militia of Major Saad Haddad which could be left to dominate southern Lebanon. This threat explains the violent clashes between

the Phalangists and Druze in the mountainous areas, clashes which have extended to East Beirut. All the Lebanese groups hold Israel responsible for bringing the situation to an aggressive head to put pressure on the Lebanese government to approve the security arrangements demanded by Israel.

U.S. envoy Philip Habib is expected to return to the area soon, probably with new proposals to end the stalemate. The United States should prove its ability to make the negotiations work by bringing about an agreement for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces without endangering Lebanon's sovereignty or territorial integrity. In this connection, the United States could and should play the decisive role.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Getting scientific terms across to the public

Every day, the news media carry information on varied events. This information sometimes contains scientific terminology which the average member of the public cannot grasp the meaning. It therefore, limits his ability to understand and act upon what is meant to be conveyed to him. Every now and then, the news media should relay information on how to understand their bulletins. The news media should also explain to the public any scientific terminology used. Moreover, they should give a clarification of what the news item actually means to, the man in the street in his everyday, "simple" way of life.

One example where professional explanation is needed is in the bulletins of the

Amman Financial Market (Stock Exchange). The bulletins usually contain information on the number of shares bought or sold, their prices, their nominal values, and the standard figure for their prices. Yet, not so many people do realise the significance of such figures or even how they get calculated. It would be helpful if the Financial Market or the news media organised a seminar on this topic, and publicised the outcome of the seminar on an equal footing with the regular bulletins.

A further example is manifested in the bulletins issued on earthquakes, which usually mention their approximate location and rating on the Richter scale. Very few people in Jordan know the significance

of an earthquake and the Richter scale. But the public need to be enlightened on this matter, possibly by the Department of Meteorology or by the universities.

The bulletins of the Department of Meteorology contain terms like temperature, pressure, atmospheric depression, cold or hot fronts, and these terms are mostly uncomprehensible to the public. Therefore, such terminology has to be clarified to make sense to the reader.

Medical terminology has been better conveyed to the public. The news media try to highlight and explain most of what the public ought to know. Every epidemic or disease of general concern is usually discussed and publicised to a reasonable degree.

The terminology used in land, sea and air transportation also require some explanation, although at less frequent intervals. Such explanations could enable the passengers to make better and more convenient travelling arrangements.

Information about the terminology used on products in the market would also be of help to the consumers. This information could include the terms bought and sold, the ingredients, as well as weights and measurements.

The news media in Jordan should take the initiative and send programmes or print articles intended to enlighten the public in this respect. The news media cannot expect the public to be knowledgeable about everything they receive and re-transmit as news.

First presidential election to be contested since independence

Kyprianou looks set to retain power

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

NICOSIA — A presidential election next month in Cyprus will be the first to be seriously contested on the island since independence 23 years ago, though centre-right President Spyros Kyprianou looks set to retain power with the support of the Communist Akel Party. Mr. Kyprianou, 50, took over after the death in 1977 of Archbishop Makarios, who dominated post-independence politics here, and he was returned unopposed in 1978.

He is being challenged in the Feb. 13 poll by pro-western Glafcos Clerides, a veteran of inter-communal talks with the Turkish Cypriot community, and Socialist Edeks Party leader Vassos Lyssarides.

A recent independent poll published in the Greek Cypriot daily *Phileleftheros* forecast Mr. Kyprianou would take 54 per cent of valid votes against 33 per cent for Mr. Clerides and 13 per cent for Dr. Lyssarides.

The president's opponents dispute these findings, but, if accurate — and they tally roughly with parliamentary election results in 1981 — there will be no need for a second-round runoff, which is required if no one gets an absolute majority on the first ballot.

Some 100,000 Turkish Cypriots, who set up a "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" — recognised only by Turkey — in northern Cyprus after the Turkish invasion in 1974, are not taking part in the February poll.

Posters of the three candidates dot towns and villages of Greek Cyprus, but missing are those of arguably the most powerful politician of them all, Communist Akel Party leader Ezekias Papaioannou.

It was Akel's open alliance forged last April with Mr. Kyprianou's Democratic Party (DIKO) that lit the flames of controversy in the electoral campaign, even though the Communists had been expected to vote for the

incumbent.

In the last parliamentary election, the Communists captured nearly 33 per cent of the poll, slightly more than Mr. Clerides' Rally Party and much better than just under 20 per cent for the Kyprianou followers.

Minimum programme

The Akel-Diko pact was expressed in the form of a manifesto called the "minimum programme," which Mr. Kyprianou is supposed to implement if re-



Mr. Kyprianou

elected. A joint committee would monitor its progress, although Communist officials concede that no time limit is set, and Akel is not seeking ministerial posts.

In itself, the programme makes no startling recommendations, especially on social and economic issues. While calling for a better deal for the lowest paid sectors, it also seeks "the protection and strengthening of the middle class."

But this uncontroversial approach has not silenced critics of the alliance between the two apparently disparate parties. "The question is: Which is the dog and which is the tail and who will do the wagging?" One Western diplomat here asked.

Mr. Clerides told Reuters in an interview that "Kyprianou will have to accommodate the Communist Party," especially on foreign policy. He cited Cyprus's non-committal line on Afghanistan and Poland as evidence of this already happening. The rightist newspaper *Alithia* went further and said that, if Mr. Kyprianou were re-elected with Communist backing, the West would regard Cyprus as "the Cuba of the Mediterranean."

Mr. Papaioannou, 74, is one of the most Orthodox Communist leaders outside the Soviet bloc, and political commentators say many Cypriots vote for Akel for family and local reasons rather than out of loyalty to the Dogma of Marx and Lenin.

Asked why he was not making a direct bid for power, the Communist leader told Reuters that, at present, the priority was to rid Cyprus of foreign troops — the Turks in the north, and the British, who occupy three sovereign bases in the south.

Get rid of them

"We have to get rid of them. Then it will be for the Cypriot people to decide whether they would like a social transformation," he said. In practice, Akel knows that election of a Communist president could deeply divide Greek Cypriots, cause jitters in Turkey and even bring on a global crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Deep-rooted personal and policy differences divide the Communists from the Socialists, who appear to be gaining ground in Cyprus, though not fast enough to win this election. Dr. Lyssarides, 62-year-old former physician to President Makarios, said in an interview that Socialism was "something new to Cypriots. Some confused it with Communism, some with right-wing ideas."

But his Edeks party could

become important if the election were to go to a second round. Mr. Clerides, apparently headed for second place in the first round, said he found nothing too objectionable in Dr. Lyssarides' present policies and an alliance could be forged in 24 hours.

At present, however, the Socialist leader said that, if it came to a Kyprianou-Clerides run-off, he would advise his followers against supporting either man, an act which should result in victory for Mr. Kyprianou.

As for Turkish Cypriots, commentators on the Greek side speculate that Rauf Denkash, leader of the self-styled federated state, would probably favour Mr. Kyprianou, at least for reasons of continuity. But whoever wins, no radical formula seems likely to emerge for the problem of divided Cyprus.

Little headway

All candidates admit that years of intercommunal talks under United Nations auspices have made little practical headway beyond a general agreement that Cyprus should be a bi-regional federation.

The Turkish Cypriots want to hold on to 35 per cent of the island, almost as much as they hold now, while the Greek Cypriots are offering them 20 per cent. The Greek Cypriots want a strong central government, while the Turkish Cypriots want most powers vested in regional administrations.

Mr. Clerides and Dr. Lyssarides want to use western nations to put pressure on Turkey, with the Socialist leader hoping to work through his ally in Athens, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

Akel and Mr. Kyprianou want to continue the intercommunal talks and resurrect the issue at the U.N. although a sheaf of past resolutions by the world body have remained a dead letter.

As Bertrand Russell wrote..

A few hours before his death on Jan. 31, 1970 Bertrand Russell, philosopher, wrote a memorandum which contained the following message. We reprint it on the 13th anniversary of his death. It would have been written today.

The development of the crisis in the Middle East is both dangerous and instructive. For over 20 years Israel has expanded by force of arms. After every stage in this expansion Israel has appealed to "reason" and has suggested "negotiations". This is the traditional role of the imperial power, because it wishes to consolidate with the least difficulty what it has already taken by violence. Every new conquest becomes the new basis of the proposed negotiation from strength, which ignores the injustice of the previous aggression. The aggression committed by Israel must be condemned, not only because no state has the right to annex foreign territory, but because every expansion is also an experiment to discover how much aggression the world will tolerate.

The refugees who surround Palestine in their hundreds of thousands were described recently by the Washington journalist I.F. Stone as "the moral millstone around the neck of the world Jewry". Many of the refugees are now well into the third decade of their precarious existence in temporary settlements.

How much longer is the world willing to endure this spectacle of wanton cruelty? It is abundantly clear that the refugees have every right to the homeland from which they were driven, and the denial of this right is at the heart of the continuing conflict. No people anywhere in the world would accept being expelled en masse from their country. How can anyone require the people of Palestine to accept a punishment which nobody else would tolerate? A permanent just settlement of the refugees in their homelands is an essential ingredient of any genuine settlement in the Middle East.

We are frequently told that we must sympathise with Israel because of the suffering of the Jews in Europe at the hands of the Nazis. I see in this suggestion no reason to perpetuate any suffering. What Israel is doing today cannot be condoned, and to invoke the horrors of the past to justify those of the present is gross hypocrisy.

Not only does Israel condemn the Arab nations, only recently emerging from colonial status, to continuing "improvement" as military demands take precedence over national development.

All who want to see an end to bloodshed in the Middle East must ensure that any settlement does not contain the seeds of future conflict.

Justice requires that the first step towards a settlement must be an Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied in June 1967. A new world campaign is needed to help bring justice to the long-suffering people of the Middle East.

— Middle East International

Lord Carrington cleared of any blame by Falklands inquiry

Honour and reputation restored

By Barry May
Reuters

LONDON — Lord Carrington, who resigned as British foreign secretary when Argentina seized the Falkland Islands, has emerged from a commission of inquiry into the war with his honour and reputation restored.

The courtly aristocrat, architect of a peace settlement in Zimbabwe, was cleared of any blame by the inquiry into events leading up to the hostilities last year. It concluded that the government could not have prevented the Argentine action. Lord Carrington was the first casualty of the sudden conflict, taking the brunt of public outrage and humiliation when the nation was caught unaware and a foreign flag raised over a British colony.

Now that he has been exonerated by the high-powered commission, he has broken a 10-month silence to air his bitterness and resentment over the affair. Yet he insists he has no regrets. "I do not believe that I can honestly say I would have done anything of substance differently," he said in his first public pronouncement.

The 63-year-old baron, who served every Conservative prime minister from Winston Churchill to Margaret Thatcher, thought it right to resign, or "lance the boil" as he put it, to end recriminations when Britain was about to go to

war.

The months of waiting for the official report gave him ample time for reflection and he had some sharp words for critics of the Foreign Office, which he ran for three years.

The way some Members of Parliament and some journalists never ceased to "vilify" the Foreign Office was the most unpleasant aspect of the whole affair, he told the House of Lords during a two-day debate on the Falklands report. "It seems to me there are some in parliament and in the press who actually seem to believe that there is something disreputable or even treacherous in trying to seek agreement with foreign governments," he said.

Chauvinism

Lord Carrington went on: "It is their view that to negotiate is a sign of weakness even when the settlement of a problem is in the interests of both sides. They carry chauvinism and insularity to such a degree that one almost feels they disapprove of anyone in the Foreign Office talking to a foreigner."

He said those who spent the last nine months abusing the Foreign Office did much damage to the national interest, adding: "I am overwhelmingly resentful of these unjustified criticisms."

Ironically, Mrs. Thatcher's now declared policy on the remote col-

ony — turning it into a British fortress — was the one that Lord Carrington cautioned her about in October, 1979. A memorandum he sent to her and other members of the cabinet's defence committee commented that both the fortress Falklands option and the option of continuing talks with Argentina without making any concessions on sovereignty, carried a serious threat of invasion.

Lord Carrington recommended that talks with Argentina should be resumed at ministerial level to explore political and economic solutions, the official inquiry report said.

But Mrs. Thatcher decided that discussion of the issue by the defence committee should wait until Zimbabwe's independence had been settled, and an invitation from Argentina for an informal exchange of views was declined.

Wrong signal

More than two years later Lord Carrington found himself in disagreement with Mrs. Thatcher and then Defence Secretary John Nott over the announced withdrawal of the ice patrol ship *Endurance*, sole defender of Falklands waters. He had deep misgivings about the move, which he thought was a tactical error likely to send the wrong signal to Argentina.

The inquiry headed by Lord

Franks, himself a former diplomat, concurred. Lord Carrington explained: "Of course, I talked with the prime minister and with Mr. Nott, but I did not convince them." They had perhaps a reasonable argument on their side, I did not win ... it is rather sad."

Lord Carrington, World War II tank commander decorated for valour, thought both bad and good had come from Britain's 10-week military campaign to win back the Falklands. "We are committed unavoidably, and rightly committed, to spending large sums of money and to accepting a distortion of our defence policy," he said.

"It is inevitable and we have to accept that for the foreseeable future," Lord Carrington said there had been a resurgence of belief in Britain and a respect abroad even from those who often found its conduct puzzling or were opposed to its way of life.

"There is a lesson to be learned from that. We should not retreat into our island home believing that we can, as a result of the Falklands, ignore the rest of the world," he said.

But the Falklands affair and running the Foreign Office, the job he always wanted, are behind him now. After a political career that spanned three decades, Lord Carrington feels free to pursue his many business interests.



Lord Carrington

"There are other things in life than politics," he was quoted as saying in a newspaper interview. A farmer and businessman, he is embarked on a new career as chairman of General Electric Company, Britain's biggest electrical group with annual profits of \$1 billion.

Politics are not left behind entirely, though. He has joined Kissinger Associates, the high-powered consultancy set up by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to give political advice to big business.

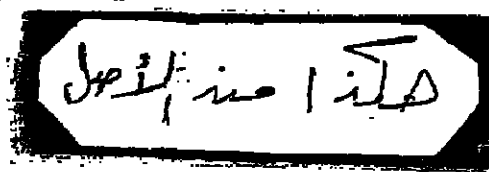
His place in history as the peace-maker in Zimbabwe and most distinguished casualty in the most dramatic upheaval in British foreign affair in a quarter-century seems assured.



NEWS-JORDAN

الصحف الأردنية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

The Western model found wanting



Western scholarship falls short

By Juma'a Hammad

us to neo-normative Muslims. efforts of the acculturators did not only prove wasteful; they led generations astray from a path guaranteed to provide identity and ascendancy. The joy lay in the fact that their ported solutions were not only incompatible with the nature of indigenous people, but were racially faulty. Their model — West — guaranteed confusion, vision and inevitable disintegration of society.

There is a growing consensus in the literature that the West is a state of collapse. This leads to the neo-normative notion that Western society, both its capitalist and communist alternatives, is destined to die because its perceptions of life are grounded in materialist-ideology. For these Muslims, ideologies to be valid must be based on God's revelation in the Koran.

The collapse of the West, they say, is evident in the fact that it resorts to an iron curtain to keep its people from escaping its system. The citizens of Russia would have been happy to live, making it unnecessary to them to stay. Revolution in Yugoslavia, Hungary and elsewhere is cited as proof of the unhappiness under Communist hegemony.

Capitalism on the other hand is suffering from the drain of capital leaving the economy of the United States. It is obvious that primary value for the capitalist is maximising profit. This he will do at the expense of his own life and society. Capitalists are viewed as men who have no ally. Their investment of money in foreign countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea is faulted not as the exploitation of cheap labour but rather as a betrayal to the American people because it leads to unemployment in the United States.

Capitalism is unethical because it uses profit and exploitation to human concerns. America's line, neo-normative Muslims say, is due in a large part to the materialistic nature of the capitalist system. The unethical nature of capitalism is evident also in its senseless exploitation of natural resources. Its ideology places man against nature; in its attempt to conquer it, he destroys it. For the neo-normative Muslim, God created man on earth as His agent care for the world. Capitalism, it is said, is a system of exploitation, leading to pollution and horrendous ecological problems. It is capitalism and communism that made a mess of creation. The Muslim is in need of the balanced approach of Islam.

Neo-normative literature has used since the 1970's on the Islamic aspects of Islam. Numerous treatises have been penned on nature, scope and function of Islamic government. The Islamisation process that appears to be captured the imagination of a growing number of Muslim youth has only been described by a number of the Muslim Brotherhood as "politicisation" of Islam.

While this may reflect the frustration experienced in various countries with the failure of Western forms of government to fulfil the goals of the Arab people, it does question in a very serious manner the adequacy of the Western system of government.

American democracy is described in some of the literature as the tyranny of the majority. What makes it unacceptable is the possibility of gathering a consensus of opinion to act in such a manner as to deprive people of their just rights. Democracy is being manipulated to sanction the whims of men. It brings about coalitions of various interest groups to impose on law in order to benefit the powerful. This leads to the exploitation and oppression of the weak. It is to reform such a system, neo-normative Muslims believe, that the Koran was revealed. Thus a truly Islamic government will strive to bring about a just order that guarantees the rights of the weak and the oppressed.

Abuse of freedom

The abuse of freedom in the United States has led to the disintegration of its society. This is quite clear in the young generation's rejecting of their parents' values. Many have opted to join other religions such as the Unification Church, the Sikhs, the Hare Krishnas, the Buddhists, etc., or to choose "alternative lifestyles" such as communes or drugs. The hippie generation, about which Muslims continue to inveigh, is perceived as an eloquent testimony to the bankruptcy of the capitalist alternative. If the Americans themselves admit to the failure of their "gods," ask the neo-normative Muslims, why do the acculturators strive to have us emulate them?

The collapse of the Western model can also be seen in the "pornographic" American society. Not only are homosexual relationships tolerated, but there are also religious leaders who seek to sanction them through the teachings of Christianity. Furthermore, the feminist movement is depicted as a sexual revolution with women seeking the social acceptability of promiscuity. In a society such as that of the Arab world, where pre-marital and extra-marital sex is a crime often punishable by death, Muslims recoil with horror at the possibility that emulation of the West as advocated by the acculturators is going to lead to same "abomination" in their society.

The feminist movement is also perceived as anti-male, thus a threat to the existent social system as well as a rejection of the teachings of the Koran which assign men a leadership position in the family. Neo-normative Muslims argue that this is necessary to ensure harmony in the family which is a social unit. Every group must have a leader or an administrator, and to have more than one would lead to discord and contention.

The phenomenal rise in the number of illegitimate children in the United States (several Arab

newspapers headlining that in Washington, D.C. the number of illegitimate children exceeded those born within wedlock), the spread of venereal disease, of rape, of incest and of wife abuse is cited as the inevitable consequence of a social system devised by the whims of men sanctioning their desires and aberrations.

It is worth noting that the areas of social life questioned by neo-normative Muslims correspond to those condemned by the colonialists and missionaries as the cause of the disintegration of Muslim society at the turn of the century. Among the practices found deplorable, and definitely not to be emulated, is the high rate of divorce undermining the sanctity of marriage in the United States. Muslims point to rampant American polygamy practiced "consecutively" as less humane than the Islamic permission of concurrent polygamous marriage. It is evident that there are reasons why polygamy takes place in both societies, they argue. The Muslim system provides equal treatment for both wives. The divorced wife in the American system is seen as relegated to poverty, the children left in her care. The Islamic system assures the father's care and maintenance of his progeny. Which, they ask, is the better system? The American statistics on poor women as heads of households are quoted to urge Muslims not to emulate Western society with its delinquent and criminal elements.

This is a very poignant commentary on American society, given the fact that the Arab feminist movement in the second decade of the 20th century set up the American woman as a model. She was depicted in this literature as "the woman who stood side by side with her husband, working to raise the standard of living, sacrificing for the nation, at all times maintaining her modesty and virtue," unlike her European counterpart. That, however, is in the past. Current Muslim literature calls on Muslims to seek Islam and reject the American model which can only lead to disintegration. Who in their right mind, the literature asks, would seek to follow such a faulty example?

The image of the West described in the literature of neo-normative Muslims is daily reinforced with the image of "true" America as depicted by exported B-rated movies as well as television programmes such as "Kojak" and "I Dream of Jeannie". "Dallas" and "Love Boat". Thus daily Muslims are reminded that America is a place where violence predominates, where women are treated as sex objects for the pleasure of men and then discarded, where freedom leads to anarchy and selfishness. Only when God and the teachings of Islam prevail will there be a truly free and virtuous society.

Neo-normative Muslims affirm that Christianity as the Koran teaches has come under the influence of priests and theologians who strive to "sacralise" the existing order, thus compromising the message of God. The Christian clergy are depicted as having abandoned their prophetic role to

call the people to the truth; rather they have indulged in making people feel good about themselves without insisting on their living an ethical and righteous life.

Furthermore, most neo-normative literature insists that the present form of Christianity is leading Christians astray because it provides a palliative by emphasising the hereafter. By separating God's world from that of Caesar, neo-normative Muslims believe that Christianity has abandoned morality and values. It has failed to bring about an ethical and just society.

Thus Christian countries are deemed to be in need of the message of Islam to restore justice and freedom to society. Only when Islam is realised in the lives of the believers can Muslims assume their role for which they were "summoned by God as revealed in the Koran: "You are the best community brought forth to humanity prescribing what is good and proscribing what is evil". It is a duty for Muslims to make God's message known to the world, to save the world from its errant ways. Muslims must use the Koran to prescribe what is normative for all human life.

Disagreement on specifics

While all neo-normative Muslims continue to believe that the economic, political, social and cultural aspects of life must be judged by God's truth, they do not agree on the specifics of the Islamic order, system or government that they seek. In recent years, a great deal of literature has been published advocating various positions as the Islamic order. However, concepts of Islamic justice, banking, economics, etc., appear to vary. There are those who have been called the Islamic Right and those who call themselves the Islamic Left, as well as those with an abundance of Islamic centrist positions. While they all utilise Koranic verses and precedents from the life of the Prophet to justify their ideas, they do not seem to agree on any specific definition of that position. Some ideologies seek room for a variety of Islamic systems or interpretations, and others restrict it to one — their own.

Despite the lack of consensus about the details of the Islamic system, there is agreement that the time for Islam has come. It is time to assume confidence in its teachings, to take it at its word and cease from all attempts to mimic the West. This does not mean a retreat to medieval times. Rather it is the summons to all Muslims to chart the future, utilising modern technology and scientific knowledge while upholding the ethical teachings of Islam. The redemption supporters of neo-normative Islam come from the ranks of the best-educated, modernised Muslim professionals, technicians and scientists. While striving to master Western technology to modernise and develop their society, they are anxious to avoid what is perceived as Western pitfalls that have led to the collapse of Western society. Although the quest for an

Islamic alternative continues to be the primary goal of some committed groups in the various Muslim countries, it is difficult at present to assess the scope of its appeal or the number of adherents it has. This is due mainly to the absence of political parties and organisations in most Arab countries.

The popularity of the movement has been evident since the early 1970s, particularly among students in the science, engineering, law and medical departments of various Arab universities, where it became fashionable for male students to grow beards and for female students to don Islamic garb (covering their hair, wearing long sleeves and ankle-length skirts). This phenomenon has been suppressed in Egypt (where, after Sadat's death, members of an estimated 30 different groups were arrested) and in Syria, where the government reportedly forced young men to shave their beards and used female paratroopers "to unveil" women in the streets of Damascus. In each of these states, as well as on the West Bank and Gaza, the Islamic alternative acts as a rallying point, a demonstration of opposition to the existent political order.

Meanwhile Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Libya, though manifesting different forms of government, have what are considered to be states based on Islamic principles. Others, such as Tunisia (since 1972), utilise Islamic justification to explain government policies as authentic, while Sudan has co-opted the Islamic ideologies by including them in the government to help shape and mould the expected Islamic future. It is also reported that there is a great deal of popular support for the Islamic Liberation Front in Kuwait and other states in the Gulf area.

The rise in Islamic consciousness and the growing consensus on an Islamic world view as an alternative to that of capitalism and Marxism has not eradicated the acculturators. In fact, some of them continue to rule in places like Syria, Iraq and South Yemen. However, they find it increasingly necessary to provide an Islamic interpretation for their activities and the ideologies they advocate.

The nationalist, socialist and secularists appear to be fighting a rearguard battle at present; unless Islam fails in a devastating manner, there will be ample room for it to revitalise itself. It is a sign of the times that a prominent secularist of the 1950's, Khaled Mohammad Khaled, whose book "From Here We Start" was translated into English, has written a new book defending the position that religion and government cannot be separated in Islam. He now believes that Islam must supervise and control the government in order to ensure an ethical order.

Meaning and status

The discussion thus far has centered on the growing general consensus for the imperative of finding an authentic ideology, one that is a total system equal in every way to those of capitalism and Marxism. The Islamic alternative frees

Muslims from the necessity of being satellite dependencies of either the Eastern or Western orbit. It provides meaning, status, authenticity and a sense of adequacy and assurance. Muslim no longer will have to strive to find out what is current in the West in order to be "with it". They themselves can determine what they want to do and think.

A significant number of Muslims, usually dismissed as radicals, insist that Islam is not an alternative, it is the alternative. They perceive the world as divided between the righteous: those who take the Koran seriously and try to live an Islamic life, and those who reject God's revelation and live under the influence of man-made systems and sanctions. They continue to maintain that their definition of Islam has an exclusive claim to veracity. Not only capitalists, communists, secularists, positivists, etc., but also all Muslims who do not agree with them are outside the place of Islam and need to be summoned back to the truth. It is from their ranks that the assassins of Sadat have emerged.

United States foreign policy has been known to support the growth of Islamic identity as a buffer against communism in such places as Iran under the Shah, Egypt under Sadat, in addition to the Saudi form of Islam and the Mujahideen in Afghanistan fighting against the Russian presence in their country. These policies have not necessarily won friends among Muslims for the United States. In fact, neo-normative Muslims see the American role as one that encourages the traditional, ritualistic and personalistic aspects of Islam, while condemning activist, political Islam. This kind of a political religion, neo-normative Muslims believe, is a palliative to make Muslims accept their condition of subservience to American policies as well as oppressive rulers. Several have found it necessary to alert other Muslims to American hypocrisy. They ask: "Why is America protesting the Russian occupation of Afghanistan while sanctioning through vocal and material support the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem?"

Others have pointed to the United States policy of support for the Polish movement under the Catholic Church in Poland while condemning the Muslim revolution against the Shah's oppression. They ask: "Why is it good when the religious group supporting the revolution is Christian and evil when it is Muslim? Is it because America hates Islam? Is it true that there is a separation between church and state in the West or is this something created for Muslims to separate them from their only source of dignity and power?"

For many Muslims the potentials of Islam have not been realised. It promises to come. The joy they experienced at the fall of the Shah, the great oppressor, has been temporarily tainted by what some are calling the "misdirection" of the Khomeini experiment. The problems in Iran, however, do not detract from Islam or the Islamic system. The

Iranian people proved what the Koran had promised: if a people are committed to God and united against oppression in the world, God will give them the victory over the greatest enemy. This can be replicated in other parts of the Muslim world, if people can be mobilised to heed this summons from God.

It is unfortunate that the United States, whose ideals of justice, freedom and equality many Muslims have made their own, has been identified with the forces of oppression and exploitation. America's unconditional support of Israeli expansionism and the rejection of the rights of the Palestinian people has placed the United States for many in the role of enemy of the Arab people. At present, for an Arab leader to be cast as a friend of the United States, much less a "collaborator," may bring about his downfall. This is not because of the rejection of the ideals of America, but the experience of the double standard in American policy. The death of an Israeli soldier is a loss of human life; the death of thousands of Christians and Muslims is "mopping up".

At present a growing number of Muslims believe that they have three alternatives to choose from in formulating their political institutions aimed at gaining parity with the West and the respect of the world. American support of Israel which appears determined to bomb all their technological achievements out of existence and restore them to underdevelopment may rule out the capitalist option. The Russian appeal has always been a reaction to defeat, a potential source of support and a source of arms. At present, Islam offers the best option. Experiments with national states and socialist governments have not been able to deliver on promises and goals. While the Lebanese civil war heralded the death of Arab nationalism as an option for the young, the liquidation of the present Palestinian movement in 1982 may seal its fate forever.

There is no consensus on what the Islamic alternative is or is supposed to be. On the one hand, there is Saudi Islam, supported by oil money, trying to contain the Islamic movement through the Muslim World League. For many neo-normative Muslims that is unacceptable. It is referred to as American Islam because of its American connection. They believe that the wealth is being used to maintain pro-American policies that are not necessarily in the interest of the Arabs.

The Organisation of Islamic Conference offers another alternative, but it is ineffectual because many of these nations do not have a truly Islamic system, but rather pay lip service to Islam in order to maintain themselves in power.

What neo-normative Muslims hope for is a truly democratic system which is not subservient to either East or West, but working for the propagation of Islam, and the elevation of Muslims, bringing about a just order in the world, one nation under God, with liberty and justice for all.

Some interesting attempts have been made by Western thinkers and scholars to observe and analyse the Islamic movement's dynamics in the Islamic community. The fruits of their observations and studies seem very varied, and reveal a wide range of motives and objectives on the part of such thinkers regarding the Islamic issue.

Nevertheless, serious study is underway of the nature and motives of this increasing Western interest in the "Islamic revival". Such study also aims at assessing the possible impact of this interest on Islamic communities, and at the same time refuting any injustices and abuses made by Western scholars' presentation of Islam.

Some Western scholars recall in their analysis of Islam the days of exploitation and persecution practised by the early colonialists, which resulted in the creation of Israel. They go on to examine the stand taken by the West in support of Israel. Western scholars do not exclude the early Christian missionary drive which preceded the colonial sweep across the Islamic World. They express their belief that this drive caused great damage and negative reaction in the Islamic World, which moved the conscience of ordinary Muslims, and embarrassed the moderates to a great extent.

The Muslim observer of the huge output of printed material on Islam in the West is pleased about this new interest. Recent treatises on Islam seem to have got rid of the missionary complex, which portrayed Islam as a devilish religion. Yet the following observations cannot be dismissed by any careful observer, regarding Western Scholars' treatment of the Islamic issue:

1. Western reviews and critiques of Islam should be seen in the light of Western influence and interests in the Islamic World. They could be financed and motivated by such interests, which would leave no difference between them and those of the missionary campaign under colonial rule.

2. Western analysis of Islamic realities aims mainly at assessing the gap between the Muslim community's way of life and the Western way of life — how divergent such a community's evolution could be from that of the West, and whether it could result in complete independence of Muslims from the West.

3. No Western scholar has yet undertaken a thorough study of the basics of Islam as a system of thought designed to secure prosperity and happiness for man. The question of return to Islam as a remedy for the human crisis has in no way been contemplated by such scholars.

4. Western writers tend to underestimate the present return to Islam as a reaction to colonial injustices and repression. The essential question is Islam itself, which should be studied sincerely and objectively, as a religion and a way of life.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
7:30 Koran
7:50 Cartoons
8:05 Cartoons
8:25 Cartoons
9:00 Local Programme
9:15 Local Programme
9:30 Local Programme
9:45 News in Arabic
10:00 News in Arabic
10:15 The Message
10:30 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

8:00 French Programme
9:00 News in French
9:30 News in Hebrew
9:50 Comedy: Marco Polo
10:00 News in English
10:15 Play of the Week

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

7:00 Morning Show
7:30 News Summary
7:45 Morning Show
8:00 News Summary
8:15 Pop Session
8:30 News Summary
8:45 News Bulletin
8:50 News Summary
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24:00 News Bulletin

Chamber Music 09:00 World News

09:00 24 Hours News Summary 09:30
Lester from London 09:40 Paperback
Choice 09:45 Report on Religion 10:00
World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15
Jazz Workshop 10:30 Two Cheers for
January 11:00 World News 11:09 British
Press Review 11:15 The World Today
11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:45 English Baroque Music
12:00 Tom Jones 12:30 Tom Jones 13:00
World News 13:09 News about Britain
13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Frank Muir
Goes Into 16:30 Two Cheers for Janu-
ary 17:00 Radio News 17:15 Out-
look 18:00 World News 18:09
Commentary 18:15 Rock Solid 18:45 The
World Today 19:00 World News 19:09
Litterature Post 19:25 New Ideas 19:35
Waveguide 19:45 News Round-up
20:00 World News; News about Britain
20:15 Radio News 20:30 Top
Twenty 21:00 Outlook; News Summary
21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Music
for the Court 22:00 World News 22:09
24 Hours News Summary 22:30
Assessment 22:40 Network UK 22:15
What's New 23:30 Jazz for the Asking
24:00 World News 24:09 The World
Today 00:25 Reflections 00:45 Sports
Round-up 01:00 World News; Com-
mentary 01:15 The Belton Estate 01:30
Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 5965, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz
05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast
Show: 1700 News roundup, reports,
opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA
Magazine: Americana, science, culture,
letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15
Feature: Space and Man 18:30 Now
Music USA 19:00 News Roundup:
reports, opinion, analyses 19:30
Dramatic 20:00 Special English: news,
feature: Space and Man 20:30 Now
Music USA 21:00 News Roundup:
reports, opinion, analyses 21:30 VOA
Magazine: Americana, science, culture,
letters 22:00 Special English: news
22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 VOA
World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION
* Tunisian costumes, at the French Cul-
tural Centre.

LECTURE

* "Arab-Muslim Heritage to U.S. —
Muslim Student Activities" by Dr.
George N. Atiyeh in Arabic, at the
American Centre at 6:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and cos-
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre.
Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. — 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. — 5.00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.
4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramics, and
sculpture by contemporary Islamic
artists from most of the Muslim coun-
tries and a collection of paintings by
19th Century orientalist artists. Man-
sarah, Jabal Luvvibeh. Opening
hours: 10.00 a.m. — 1.30 p.m. and 3.30
p.m. — 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel.
30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military

antiquities dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours 9 a.m. — 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to
150 year old items such as costumes,
weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. — 5.00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37166.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Tyche
Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphi Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman,
Elghis Circle. Tel. 815291.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luvvibeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Resurrection) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
71331.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-
denominational) meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663449.

PRAYER TIMES

05:05 Fajr
06:25 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:49 Dhuhur
14:48 'Asr
17:10 Maghrib
18:35 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alta
information department at Amman Air-
port tel. 92205-6, where it should always
be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (PIA)
08:45 Agaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Dubai (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:50 Kuwait (KAC)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (TA)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:00 Larnaca (CY)
11:25 Istanbul, Ankara (TA)
14:30 Baghdad (RJ)
14:50 Bucharest (RJ)
15:20 Jeddah (Saudia)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
18:35 Cairo (RJ)
18:40 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:30 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
20:45 Beirut (MEA)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:50 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:15 Karachi (PIA)
09:25 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30 Beirut, Athens, Copenhagen
(SR)
11:45 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:45 Larnaca (CY)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Dhahran (TA)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:05 Larnaca, Bucharest (Tarom)
16:50 Jeddah (Saudia)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds
Belgian franc 73.7/ 74.1
Dutch guilder 131.4/ 133.3
Egyptian pound 321/ 327.5
French franc 50.9/ 51.2
Iraqi dinar 581.6/ 588.3
Italian lire (for 100) 25.1/ 25.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 148.3/ 149.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1223/ 1228
Lebanese lira 90/ 90.9
Omani rial 102.0/ 103.0
Qatari riyal 97.6/ 98.3
Saudi riyal 103.8/ 104.7
Swedish crown 47.5/ 47.8
Swiss franc 176.4/ 177.5
Syrian lira 62.7/ 63.3
UAE dirham 96.9/ 97.5
U.S. sterling pound 54.9/ 54.2
U.S. dollar 358/ 360
W. German mark 144.3/ 145.2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.
A low pressure centre south of Greece
moving eastwards is expected to start
affecting our area in the afternoon.
Clouds will increase gradually and rain
fall in expected over the northern part of
the country extending southwards.

There will be a gradual decrease in
temperature. Winds will be light and
variable becoming southerly moderate
to fresh.
In Agaba winds will be northerly
moderate changing into southerly in the
afternoon. Seas are expected to become
rough.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 2/13
Agaba 12/ 18
Dhahran 2/14
Jordan Valley 7/18
Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 15, Agaba 21. Humidity read-
ings: Amman 14 percent. Agaba 35 per
cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank

SPORTS

Australian selectors drop Dyson, Wessels in search of better team

SYDNEY (R) — The Australian Cricket selectors have dropped John Dyson and Kepler Wessels in a desperate bid to come up with the right combination to change the side's dismal run in the world Series Cup.

Their replacements in the 13-man squad for the vital fixture against the New Zealanders in Perth on Sunday are 21-year-old newcomer Steve Smith, new South Wales hard-hitting opener, and West Australian batsman Graeme Wood, who is no stranger to the international scene.

Ironically, it was Wessels who ousted Wood from the Australian team for the second test of the recent Ashes series against England.

The selectors have resisted calls in the Australian press for the sacking of captain Kim Hughes. But if Australia fail to qualify for the finals his head could be on the chopping block.

He has scored only 36 runs in eight innings in the one-day com-

petition and under his leadership the Australians have lost five of their last six cup matches.

The host country are in the unenviable position of knowing that not even victory over New Zealand would guarantee them a place in the three-match final.

Both the Australians and England have eight points from nine matches, but England's superior average of 4.738 an over compared with Australia's 3.913 is a clear advantage if run rate is needed to resolve a tie on points.

New Zealand, surprise leaders with 10 points, boast a 4.513 run rate and Australia's only realistic chance of appearing in the final rests on the New Zealanders beating England and then losing to Australia in the final qualifying match.

It is a tall order for a side whose appearance in the showpiece finals appeared a formality after they began the tournament with three successive victories.

Dyson has lost his place following his slow scoring in both one-day games in Adelaide. But South-African born Wessels can count himself a little unlucky to be dropped after at one time topping the Australian averages in the triangular tournament.

He missed Saturday's match and the following day came in at number seven when Australia needed about eight runs an over for victory over New Zealand.

The selectors have chosen a form player in Smith and he seems certain to open the innings with Allan Border. He hammered a brilliant 263 against Victoria in a Sheffield Shield match at the weekend and earlier this month took 119 off the Queensland attack.

Wood is a specialist opener but is expected to bat at number six against New Zealand. He has played some useful innings in the middle order in past limited overs matches.

Connors remains No. 1 in ATP world rankings

DALLAS, Texas (R) — Jimmy Connors remained number one in Tuesday's Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) world rankings despite defeat by Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl in the recent Masters Tennis Championships.

Lendl's victories over Connors and the other top American, John McEnroe, in the Masters lifted him into second place ahead of McEnroe who fell to third.

The ATP rankings, which determine the seedings in most major men's events, are based on player performances over the last 12 months.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Jimmy Connors (U.S.) | 11. Jose Higueras (Spain) |
| 2. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) | 12. Johan Kriek (U.S.) |
| 3. John McEnroe (U.S.) | 13. Steve Denton (U.S.) |
| 4. Guillermo Vilas (Argentina) | 14. Eliot Teltscher (U.S.) |
| 5. Vitas Gerulaitis (U.S.) | 15. Andres Gomez (Ecuador) |
| 6. Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina) | 16. Sandy Mayer (U.S.) |
| 7. Mats Wilander (Sweden) | 17. Brian Teacher (U.S.) |
| 8. Gene Mayer (U.S.) | 18. Brian Gottfried (U.S.) |
| 9. Yannick Noah (France) | 19. Buster Mottram (Britain) |
| 10. Peter McNamara (Australia) | 20. Kevin Curren (South Africa) |

Transvaal captain dropped

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The South African team to play the rebel West Indian cricketers in their one-day matches in Port Elizabeth on Feb. 5 and Cape Town on Feb. 7 will be chosen from the following 12 players: Jimmy Cook, Barry Richards, Peter Kirsten (captain), Graeme Pollock, Kevin McKenzie, Ken McEwan, Alan Kourie, Ray Jennings, Vincent van der Bijl, Garth le Roux, Stephen Jefferies, Kenny Watson.

McEwan and Watson are the two new members of the team, while Transvaal captain Clive Rice has been dropped by the selectors.

Watson is almost certain to play as the Springboks are expected to field five bowlers in the limited overs matches.

Orono retains WBC title

CARACAS (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) superflyweight champion Rafael Orono of Venezuela retained his title Monday night by knocking out Panamanian challenger Pedro Romero in the fourth round.

The 24-year-old Venezuelan savaged Romero in the second round, opening up a cut on his eyebrow. The fight was stopped in the following round while the Panamanian, blood streaming down his face from the cut, was examined by ringside doctors.

Orono, the pre-fight favourite and noted for his agility in the ring,

closed in for the kill at the start of the fourth. He floored the 20-year-old challenger then put him down for the count with a relentless string of lefts and rights.

The fight was the first to be contested under new WBC rules reducing the number of rounds from 15 to 12.

Orono reconquered the superflyweight title last November after losing it to South Korean Chul Ho Kim a year ago. He dominated most of the fight, although seventh-ranked Romero managed to sneak in with a couple of strong right-handers.

Phelps upsets Tanvier at Palm Beach

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Florida (R) — Terry Phelps of the U.S. scored an upset 6-1, 6-0 win

over 14th-seeded Catherine Tanvier of France Tuesday in the first round of a \$150,000 women's tennis tournament.

Sixteen-year-old Phelps used steady groundstrokes to win the last 10 games of her match against Tanvier, who is ranked 22nd in the world by the Women's Tennis Association.

Other first-round winners included Iva Buderova of Czechoslovakia, Sabina Simmonds of Italy, Petra Delhees of Switzerland, Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, Evonne Vermaak of South Africa and Kathy Jordan of the U.S.

British huntsmen bid to save pastime sport

LONDON (R) — Supporters of foxhunting, the traditional pastime of Britain's upper classes, have embarked on a political struggle to ensure the survival of their sport.

Spurred on by predictions of a 1983 general election, the 300,000 Britons who ride to hounds are mobilising to counter a determined challenge from those who want to ban the hunt.

Anti-blood-sport campaigners, who decided to make foxhunting a political issue after the last general election in 1979, have already found support in Britain's main opposition parties.

Shirley Summerskill, a leading member of the opposition Labour Party, wants the party's election manifesto to contain a commitment to ban foxhunting. Labour is already committed to outlaw stag hunting and hare coursing.

There is also grassroots pressure for a foxhunting ban in the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties, which have formed a centrist alliance to fight the next general election.

"The threat to hunting posed by some national and local politicians is fundamentally a threat to freedom of choice and to the country way of life established over centuries," says Robin Brockbank, director of the British Field Sports Society.

The society and the 102-year-old Master of Foxhounds Association, representing over half of Britain's 350 foxhunts, are spearheading the hunting fraternity's counter-attack.

They launched their campaign by handing out 200,000 leaflets at Britain's traditional post-

Christmas hunts on Dec. 26.

They are now following this up with intensive lobbying of national and local politicians and an information campaign to convince ordinary Britons that hunting is the most humane way of controlling the fox population.

Mr. Brockbank says his society has 65,000 members and a capital fund of £250,000 (\$400,000) and is prepared to spend as much as necessary to secure the future of foxhunting.

The League Against Cruel Sports, Britain's oldest anti-blood-sports group and the guiding spirit behind the political assault on foxhunting, has 15,000 members and a £250,000 fighting fund.

The League argues that foxhunting is cruel and unnecessary, and its director, Richard Course, says that if necessary it could mortgage land it owns to raise extra money for the fight.

The foxhunt, which began in earnest in the early 18th century, has become as much a part of Britain's winter countryside as the fields and woods through which it rides.

Huntsmen in scarlet coats, packs of yelping hounds and stories of particularly elusive foxes are part of the fabric and folklore of country life.

Kings and princes, lords and ladies, medical and military men, churchmen and landed gentry all indulged in the chase. Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, does so today.

The sport reached the peak of its popularity in the 19th century, when Queen Victoria was on the throne and the British empire at its height. But the seeds of opposi-

tion were there.

By the 1880s, letters were appearing in the London Times, traditional newspaper of the British establishment, describing the practice as immoral. Irish writer and wit Oscar Wilde dismissed it as "the unspeakable in pursuit of the unspeakable."

The formal campaign against blood sports grew out of the changing social climate in Britain after World War I.

The League against cruel sports was founded in 1924, but the campaign against foxhunting really took off 40 years later.

In the early 1960s a handful of university students hit on the idea of saving foxes by disrupting hunts. The idea caught on and the Hunt Saboteurs Association was born.

Today the "Sabs", who number as many as 5,000, regularly disrupt hunts by laying false trails with aerosol sprays and by blowing horns to confuse the hounds and riders.

But the greatest threat to the hunt stems from the decision by the League Against Cruel Sports in 1979 to politicise the issue.

"We tried a strictly non-party-political approach and we got precisely nowhere," Mr. Course says. "Frustration came to a head so we decided to tell hell it, let's go into party politics."

The campaign has paid handsome local dividends. To date, some 40 bodies, many of them labour-controlled councils, have banned foxhunting on their land.

Hunt supporters dismiss the bans as ineffectual, saying that hunts rarely use this land, but Mr. Course says at least one hunt has been forced to cut back.

Pakistan's Nazar completes 3rd successive century against India

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan opener Mudassar Nazar continued to plunder India's bowling when he completed his third successive hundred on the third day of the sixth and final test here Tuesday.

Mudassar made 109 not out as Pakistan, 3-0 up in the series, reached 269 for two in reply to India's 393 for eight declared.

Mudassar, who has now made five of his six test hundreds against India, scored 231 in the fourth test and 152 not out in the fifth. During Tuesday's innings he passed the Pakistani record aggregate of 628 for a test series set by Hanif Mohammad against the West Indies in 1957-58.

After resuming at 25 for no wicket, Mudassar and Mohsin Khan took their opening stand to 157 before Mohsin fell lbw to Kapil Dev for 91.

India's only other success came in the day's final over when Javed Miandad was caught at the wicket for 47 off a ball from Balwinder Singh Sandhu which kept low.

Mudassar's hundred, his fourth of the series, took 314 minutes and included 40 fours.

India assisted Mudassar in his long innings with some poor fielding. Dilip Vengsarkar, nursing a bruised left hand after being struck by Sarfaraz Nawaz while batting, twice dropped Mudassar in the slips and spilled another chance offered by Miandad.

Play resumes on Thursday after a rest day Wednesday.

Rebels defeat South African XI

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The rebel West Indian cricketers snatched a remarkable victory in a match of swiftly changing fortunes on the final day of their four-day game against a South African XI here Tuesday.

Although the clash was not officially recognised, it was the first defeat for South Africa at international level since they lost to Australia 36 years ago.

South Africa, needing 211 to win, looked set for victory when they put on 87 for the first wicket. But they slumped, losing eight wickets for 37 runs, and were all out for 181 to lose by 29 runs.

Chief destroyer was fast bowler Sylvester Clarke who took six wickets for 11 runs in a nine-over spell of sustained hostility.

Clarke, who captured the last South African wicket, finished with figures of seven for 34. He also took five wickets in the first innings and ended with a match haul of 12 for 100.

The win enabled the West Indians, who suffered a five-wicket defeat against the South Africans last week, to draw the two-match series of four-day games.

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CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS AND TELEPHONES

ARABCO-For Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA), which is affiliated with the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), announces that its offices have been transferred from its building in Jabal Luweibdeh to a new building in Jabal Amman, located between the Fourth and Fifth Circles, near the Japanese Embassy.

It also announces that its new telephone numbers are: 44351 and 44352

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- Limited number of students for the course.
- Upon graduation a diploma will be issued for each graduate.
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For information please contact: Mrs. Kawaar

Telephone number: 813573

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Two bedrooms furnished flat, separated central heating de luxe finish prime. Location (near San Rock Hotel) excellent for small family.

For appointment please call: Tel. 816368 after 4 p.m.

ECONOMY

U.S. Democrats stress job policy

WASHINGTON (R) — Congressional Democratic leaders are planning a budget designed to lift the U.S. economy from the deepest recession since World War II faster than President Reagan has proposed.

Opposition Democrats, who control the House of Representatives, are working on an alternative policy, including a major jobs programme, which they believe will stimulate the economy more.

Mr. Reagan sent Congress his 1984 budget Monday, totalling \$848.5 billion and combining a \$30 billion rise in military spending with further cuts in domestic programmes.

It drew only lukewarm praise from Mr. Reagan's Republicans who control the Senate.

They said defence spending would have to be reduced if the budget was going to be considered fair and credible.

Democrats said the budget would be changed if not completely reworked.

A first analysis by a congressional committee contained strong criticism of the Reagan budget proposals.

A copy of the preliminary analysis prepared by the House budget committee staff and obtained by Reuters noted that Mr. Reagan was anticipating "massive deficits" in future years.

Such deficits, again by the administration's own admission, will prevent any lasting economic recovery," the analysis said.

It also noted that the administration was more pessimistic about

the rate of economic recovery than industrial and other private forecasters.

House budget committee chairman Mr. Jim Jones told reporters he wanted a growth rate of five to six per cent a year over the next several years, rather than the average 3.5 per cent growth after inflation, expected by Mr. Reagan.

To do this, he said, the Democrats would propose a job creation and training programme, a delay or limit on the 10 per cent income tax cut due in July, and a reduction in the growth of military spending.

He said a more stimulating economic programme would produce more tax revenues and reduce future budget deficits.

Defence spending is projected

by Mr. Reagan to grow nine per cent in 1984.

House democratic leader Mr. Jim Wright and Mr. Jones want it to grow only five per cent.

House speaker Mr. Thomas O'Neill, a Democrat, told reporters a jobs bill would pass and defence spending would be cut.

Mr. Reagan's budget calls for a standby programme of tax increases starting in 1986 if deficits remain both.

But both Democrats and Republicans said his plan stood no chance in Congress because they disliked the idea of passing tax measures that would take effect when another Congress or possibly another administration might be in office.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Major grain exporters to hold talks

BRUSSELS (R) — The world's five major grain exporters will hold talks in Washington in April to seek ways to support international prices and avoid a costly subsidies war, Canadian Wheat Board Minister Hazen Argue said Monday. The discussions will include the European Community, Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia, he said.

U.S. steel withdraws complaint

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. steel producers Monday withdrew a formal complaint filed against Japan and decided to give the government until Feb. 23 to settle the trade dispute.

OPEC meeting may be cancelled

JAKARTA (R) — A meeting of the monitoring committee of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) due to be held here this month will probably be cancelled, Indonesian government officials said Tuesday.

U.S. independent truckers strike

DETROIT (R) — Independent truckers, major transporters of America's food and steel, began a strike Monday in protest against higher fuel taxes and road fund fees. The strike was called by the truckers' association to rally the nation's 100,000 independent haulers against a five-cent a gallon petrol tax approved by Congress last year and an increase in the federal road-user tax on heavy trucks from the present \$220 a year to \$1,900 by 1988. Several incidents of violence were reported against non-strikers as the stoppage began.

Oman expects \$590m deficit

MUSCAT (R) — Oman expects its budget deficit to rise to 207 million riyals (\$590 million) this year from a targeted 166 million (\$473 million) in 1982, official figures show. The figures, published in the official gazette, forecast income of 1.44 billion riyals (\$410 billion), including oil revenue of 1.18 billion (\$3.63 billion), and spending of 1.65 billion riyals (\$4.70 billion). Final figures for 1982 have not yet been published but the budget for the year put revenue at 1.32 billion riyals (\$3.76 billion), including oil income of 1.06 billion riyals (\$3.02 billion), and expenditure at 1.49 billion riyals (\$4.25 billion).

Chinese labour firm earns \$140m

BEIJING (R) — The China National Construction Engineering Corporation (CNCEC), which boosts foreign exchange earnings by sending workers abroad, signed contracts worth \$140 million last year, the New China News Agency said Tuesday. The CNCEC has earned more than \$1.2 billion through overseas contracting since 1979, according to official figures. It pays its workers less than the cost charged to foreign customers. The CNCEC, China's leading labour export company, provided labour for projects including building factories, apartment blocks, hotels and airports in Libya, North Yemen, Iraq, Hong Kong and Macao, the New China News Agency said.

EEC inflation rate drops

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Community's annual inflation rate fell to 9.4 per cent last year, the lowest level since 1978, the Community's statistics office said Monday. Though price increases ran well below the 12.9 per cent recorded in 1981, they were still over twice U.S. levels and nearly five times as high as in Japan. Officials here said they expected the growth of the cost of living in the Community to continue to slow over coming months as governments maintained their tight grip on budgetary and monetary policies. They saw little immediate prospect of a fall sufficient to match the 1982 inflation rate of 3.9 per cent in the United States or the two per cent rise in Japan.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed higher in moderate trading as sterling steadied on foreign exchange markets, dealers said.

Oils were weak on reports that Gulf producers may be about to cut their oil prices, with B.P. and Shell off 4p at 308 and 404, while Britoil fell 3p to 46. Among the leaders GKN was up 6p at 144 and Thorn rose 12p to 453. The F.T. index at 1500 Tuesday was up 3.6 at 626.3.

Government bonds rallied from early mark-downs to show gains of as much as ½ point in line with steadier sterling, dealers said. Some switching was noted into index linked bonds in which supplies of the index linked treasury stock 1988 were exhausted.

Banks were quietly firm with gains extending to 5p, as in Barclays at 430, while in easier insurances, Hambro fell 16p to 300 following the placing of 13.8 million ordinary shares.

Reed International rose 12p to 260 after nine month results and John Brown was up 2p at 22 after 24 following a broker analyst's meeting Monday night.

Empire Stores and Grattan were off 2p at a common price of 82 after 78. Both are now considering the proposal, made Monday by Sears Holdings, that the two companies merge. Sears was up 2p at 92.

Gold shares were as much as \$2 firmer.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5225/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2367/70	Canadian dollars
	2.4663/73	West German marks
	2.7110/20	Dutch guilders
	2.0150/65	Swiss francs
	48.31/36	Belgian francs
	6.9950/7.0000	French francs
	1417.50/1418.50	Italian lire
	239.80/240.00	Japanese yen
	7.4900/50	Swedish crowns
	7.1650/1.700	Norwegian crowns
	8.6620/6720	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	507.50/508.50	U.S. dollars

Yamani to visit Nigeria to continue oil talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani will visit Lagos for talks on the OPEC crisis following consultations Monday night in Jeddah with Nigerian President Shehu Shagari.

The official Saudi Press Agency, which gave no date for Sheikh Yamani's visit, Tuesday quoted President Shagari as saying their talks on strengthening oil cooperation between the two countries would continue in the Nigerian capital.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, and its Gulf allies are thought by the oil industry to be about to cut oil prices to boost sales in the glutted market.

Nigeria, desperate for oil revenue to sustain a population of almost 100 million, would be among the oil producers hardest hit by a price-cutting war that could result, Gulf oil analysts said.

OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) is facing what ministers have called the gravest crisis in its 23-year history following the collapse of emergency talks last week in Geneva on sharing out the recession-hit market to defend its \$34 a barrel reference price.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti was quoted Monday as saying that fresh talks among some OPEC ministers were likely next week in Venezuela. Oil sources in the Gulf also expect the region's oil ministers to meet soon.

The oil analysts said Sheikh Yamani's planned visit to Nigeria could be connected with financial aid from the kingdom, which with financial reserves of over \$150 billion is OPEC's wealthiest member.

Saudi Arabia has seen its output slump to what the industry estimates is just over four million barrels per day (b/d) from a 1979 peak of over 10 million. Nigerian output has dropped to about 800,000 b/d from well over a million, the analysts said.

Dollar surges

LONDON (R) — The dollar resumed its climb on world currency markets Tuesday in anticipation of firm U.S. interest rates, while gold and silver also advanced strongly in early trading in London.

Gold, normally a haven in times of currency uncertainty, rose from its opening of \$506 an ounce to trade around \$508.50, while the price of silver rose to \$14.39.

Sterling opened at a record low of \$1.5165 before recovering slightly to \$1.5220 in the face of the continuing advance of the U.S. currency and heightened fears of lower world oil prices, dealers said.

The British pound was firm against other European currencies, opening at 3.7620 West German marks compared to 3.7430 at Monday's close.

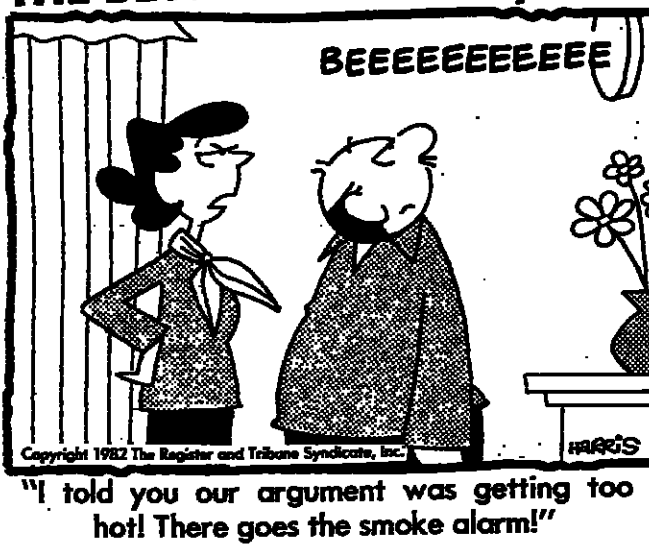
The dollar rose above the 2.48 mark level in early trading in Frankfurt after closing Monday at 2.4565. It had risen over two yen in Tokyo to close Tuesday at 240.80 yen.

Currency traders believed Monday's announcement of a projected 1984 U.S. budget deficit of \$189 billion would keep American interest rates high despite political pressure to bring them down.

Gold and silver dealers, however, felt the strength of the dollar was only temporary, sparked by Monday's budget announcement, and would fall back in the longer term.

Prices of the precious metals have been pushed up by strong speculative buying and also by hopes that a world economic recovery would boost demand. Dealers said the strength of silver was helping gold prices higher.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ASTUE

JEDDA

SNULES

GROOFT

WHAT HE DID WHEN SHE ROWED.

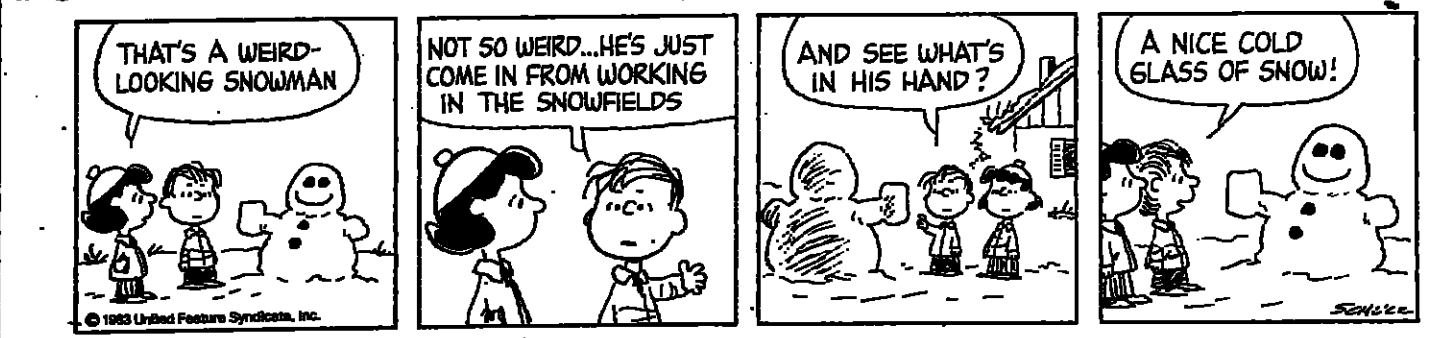
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: STOIC GAMUT INTENT QUARTZ
Answer: What it is for a man with a big mustache to eat soup—QUITE A "STRAIN"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you can make important decisions and get excellent results. Figure out what obstacles that have to be overcome, and then take positive steps to gain your goals.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have creative ideas that need proper arranging before putting them in operation. Personal goals can be easily attained now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make necessary changes in the home that will give you added comfort. Be sure business affairs are running smoothly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can benefit greatly by concerted action in your line of endeavor at this time. Avoid unnecessary expenditure of money.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You know how best to add to present abundance, so stop wasting valuable time. Express happiness with loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good time to go after that goal that is so important to you. Listen to complaints of family members. Instead of airing your own views.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contact allies who can give you the support you need for an important project you have in mind. Show that you are sincere.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Know what your personal aims are and go after them in a positive manner. Sidestep one who is trying to make trouble for you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure not to invest more money than you can afford or you could regret it later. Show others that you have wisdom.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your intuitive faculties are working well at this time, so make good use of them. You can handle business matters wisely now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use better and more modern methods in your business dealings and get excellent results. Don't neglect important bills.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Making as many allies as you can is wise at this time. Much care in motion must be exercised now to avoid possible accident.

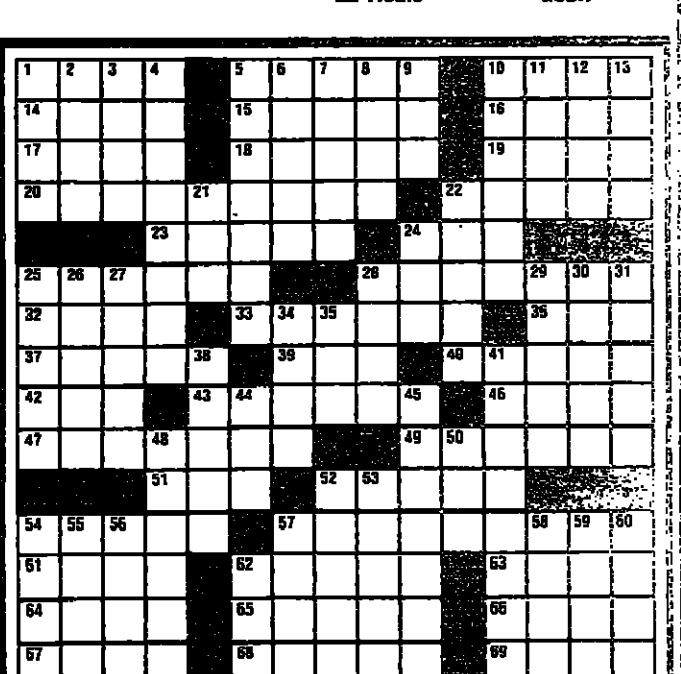
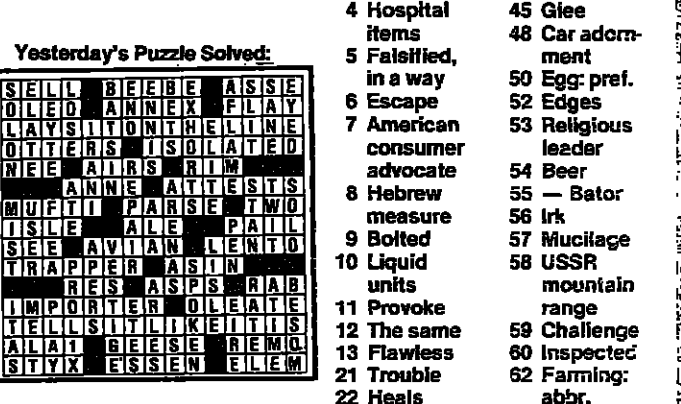
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make any changes necessary to improve the quality of your work and reap the benefits. Show that you have ability.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who can solve difficult problems, so be sure to direct education along lines of investigations for best results. Don't neglect ethical training early in life. There is much happiness in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Bernice Gordon

ACROSS	25 Catchy song	52 Courageous	24 Run
1 Rabble	28 Type of fabric	54 Pack animal	25 It's land
5 Man of La Mancha	32 French friend	57 Thankfulness	26 Stage in an insect's life
10 Jest	33 Harm	61 Omnium-gatherum	27 Egyptian
14 Port of China	36 "— a dream, er, aren't we all?"	62 Excuse	28 Bide one's time
15 Guanaco's kin	37 Tremulous condition	64 Serene	29 Lhasa's land
16 Language of Pakistan	38 Clock numerals	65 Okra soup	30 Act the ham
17 Sound of the surf	40 Dutch footwear	67 Wounded —, S. Dak.	31 Piece of office equipment
18 Poet W.H. —	42 Past	68 Plastics ingredient	34 Body line
19 Ripener	43 Emulate	69 Luge	35 Farrow of film
20 Flavoring herb	46 Plexus	DOWN	38 Rowdy person
22 Sweet liqueur	47 Gaps	1 Chagall	39 Rowdy person
23 Saltpeper	49 Hang around	2 Melville	41 Short songs
24 Extend	51 Fiery	3 Romance	44 Medic for flu
		4 Male animal	45 Glee
		5 Hospital items	48 Car adornment
		6 Escaped	50 Egg: pref.
		7 American consumer advocate	52 Edges
		8 Hebrew measure	53 Religious leader
		9 Bolted	54 Beer
		10 Liquid units	55 Bator
		11 Provoke	56 Irk
		12 The same	57 Muchage
		13 Flawless	58 USSR mountain range
		21 Trouble	59 Challenge
		22 Heals	60 Inspected
			62 Farming: abbr.



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WORLD

Turkey demands more arms to carry out its NATO obligations

BONN (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Iler Turkmen said Tuesday his country's armed forces needed a much larger military contribution from the United States and West Germany in order to defend NATO's exposed south-east flank.

He said this was the Western alliance's weakest area, particularly in the light of the Iran-Iraq war, recent events in Lebanon and "general turmoil" in the area.

Turkey also had a long frontier with the Warsaw Pact to defend, Mr. Turkmen added at a press conference following talks with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

He said he understood the financial and economic difficulties in West Germany and the U.S. but Turkey needed large resources to make its contribution to NATO defences.

On relations with Greece, Mr. Turkmen said Greece had made a big mistake in opting out of NATO's military command.

He blamed the government of Andreas Papandreu for the halt in the dialogue between the two nations which, he said, had previously been conducted on a regular basis.

He said a planned meeting between Turkish and Greek foreign ministers in Brussels last December was cancelled by the Greeks at short notice.

"We have serious problems with Greece, but none are insurmountable provided we can engage in a productive dialogue," he said.

In an interview with the newspaper Die Welt Tuesday, Mr. Turkmen warned West Germany not to try to force a massive repatriation of Turkish workers.

With unemployment rising towards 2.5 million, there has been strong pressure on the Bonn government to reduce the number of Turkish workers in West Germany who, with their families, total about 1.7 million.

The government is studying a plan to provide financial incentives for unemployed Turks willing to return home.

Mr. Turkmen said at his press conference that he and Mr. Genscher had agreed that Turks should leave the country only on a voluntary basis.

He said a proposal by West German Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann to refuse entry to Turkish children over the age of six was contrary to the agreement between the two countries and against the humane principles of West German law.

Answering questions on alleged torture and suppression of newspapers in Turkey, Mr. Turkmen said the process towards re-establishing democracy was "in full swing".

Elections planned for October this year would return Turkey to a pluralist democracy, he added.

Mr. Turkmen said allegations of torture had been investigated and some policemen and others had been found guilty and sentenced.

A spokesman for West Germany's opposition Social Democrats called on the government to suspend financial and economic aid to Turkey.

Volker Neumann, leading Social Democrat in the Bundestag's (lower house) working group on human rights, said Turkey did not meet the requirements made by European parliaments for democratic conditions and the development of human rights.

Vietnamese attack refugee camp

BANGKOK (R) — As many as 30,000 Kampuchean refugees were without food, water or shelter Tuesday after Vietnamese forces attacked the largest refugee camp on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, international relief agency officials said.

Reports from witnesses said the crack of small arms fire could be heard in the Nong Chang camp and its thatched makeshift dwellings were burning as dawn broke on the barren border area.

A Vietnamese force of four tanks, 18 armoured personnel carriers and supporting troops was deployed outside the camp, their guns facing Thailand about three kilometres away, according to Thai army sources.

The refugees fled after a prolonged Vietnamese artillery barrage on the camp Monday and

were now lined up along a 1.8 kilometre stretch of the deep tank ditch which marks the frontier. The relief officials said the Thai army had made available two "evacuation" areas inside Thailand for the refugees in case they could not return to Nong Chan.

But one official said the Thai did not yet consider the situation serious enough to allow them to cross the tank ditch and enter Thailand.

The Vietnamese assault was the biggest along the border during the present dry season fighting. The shelling of the camp lasted about eight hours and casualties were expected to be heavy, Red Cross officials said.

United Nations and voluntary aid agencies were organising emergency supplies to the homeless Kampucheans.

A Red Cross hospital in the camp was evacuated when the attack began at dawn and 38 wounded were removed to Cao-i-Dang refugee camp inside Thailand. An extra Red Cross team of British doctors, due to leave for home, was put on standby.

Nong Chan, the largest of the camps housing an estimated 200,000 displaced Kampucheans on the frontier, was controlled by guerrillas loyal to Son Sann, prime minister in the United Nations-recognised coalition government of democratic Kampuchea.

Thai officials said the Vietnamese artillery barrage destroyed the bunkers and encampments of both insurgent groups. Vietnamese troops were now searching the camp for any armed men who might have remained, they said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Thatcher scores in 'hate and fear' list

LONDON (R) — Only Adolf Hitler beat Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the top of the "hate and fear" list at Madam Tussaud's London Waxworks last year. A poll of visitors put President Reagan third, with Count Dracula and Yorkshire Ripper murderer Peter Sutcliffe tying for fourth place.

Maharashtra chooses minister by ballot

NEW DELHI (R) — Legislators in India's western state of Maharashtra Tuesday chose a new chief minister by secret ballot in a departure from the much-criticised practice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi nominating state leaders. The Congress (I) state legislature party elected Vasantrao Patil to replace Babasaheb Bhosale, who resigned Monday after weeks of controversy and pressure to resign by party dissidents. Mr. Patil, 65, resigned to allow Mrs. Gandhi to overhaul the party following humiliating defeats in elections last month in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

French doctor said arrested by Kabul

PARIS (R) — The French government has said it would do everything possible to obtain the release of a French doctor reported to have been arrested while with anti-government guerrillas in Afghanistan. Kabul radio and an official Afghan newspaper reported over the weekend that security forces had captured a French "mercenary". A Paris-based medical charity, Aide Medicale Internationale, believes the man is Philippe Augoyard, a doctor who had been working with tribesmen in the south-eastern province of Logar. A ministry spokesman said France was seeking confirmation of the man's identity and would "undertake all the necessary and possible steps to obtain his release."

Senegambia marks its 1st birthday

BANJUL (R) — The Senegambian confederation, formed after a bloody coup attempt in Gambia was crushed by Senegalese troops, celebrates its first birthday Tuesday with the foundations laid but much work still to be done. Gambian President Dawda Jawara said in a broadcast marking the first anniversary of the merger: "History and necessity have brought us together today." Gambians should see the confederation as "a serious and genuine attempt to achieve unity as well as to reduce the fragmentation of Africa" by the former colonial powers, President Jawara said.

Dr. Orlov allegedly maltreated in prison

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet human rights activist Yuri Orlov was beaten up in a labour camp last October and subsequently sentenced to six months in the camp prison, his wife said. Irina Orlov gave Western correspondents a copy of a letter she sent to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov complaining of the treatment to her husband and appealing for his release. He is in a strict regime camp in the Perm region near the Urals. She said Dr. Orlov, 58, had been beaten up by a criminal convict "in the presence of representatives of the (camp) administration" on Oct. 28 and was refused medical treatment.

Vienna charges 8 with smuggling arms

VIENNA (R) — Eight people have been arrested on charges of smuggling arms into Austria from Czechoslovakia, Austrian Interior Minister Erwin Lanc said. Mr. Lanc said that seven Soviet-designed semi-automatic Dragunov sniper rifles and 308 Czechoslovak-made pistols were discovered by customs in a truck at the Czechoslovak border earlier this month, together with 15,000 rounds of ammunition for which the driver had an Austrian import licence. Mr. Lanc said the Czechoslovak authorities had told the Austrian embassy in Prague that the entire consignment of weapons and ammunition had been purchased legally in Czechoslovakia and had been cleared by Czechoslovak customs.

U.S. defence secretary says it costs far less to deter war than to fight it

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said that one lesson to be learned from last year's Falklands War between Britain and Argentina is that it costs far less to deter war than to fight it.

But in his annual report to Congress on the status of U.S. forces, he cautioned against reading too many lessons into the war over the desolate islands off Argentina's southern tip, as well as the Syrian-Israeli fighting in Lebanon last year.

"We must recognise that the scale of conflict, weapons technology, training of combatants, and force employment concepts will in all likelihood not be replicated at another time and place," Mr. Weinberger said.

He said the naval war between

Britain and Argentina in the South Atlantic "did not resemble what our NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) navies would have to expect from the more sophisticated Soviet threat."

As for the conflict in Lebanon, he said, Syrian forces had modern Soviet weapons but were not as well trained as Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops would be in any war in Europe.

His remarks accompanied a \$238.6 billion 1984 defence budget to combat what he called the growing Soviet challenge.

Lessons he cited from the two 1982 conflicts included:

-- Britain and Israel won because of the high quality of their manpower, leadership and training.

-- Early warning of air attack

was essential. Britain lacked early warning planes and had to use ships in a defence warning role, while Israel's use of early warning aircraft was a key to its success against Syrian air defences.

-- Part of Britain's success was its ability to charter and convert private ships for emergency transport of supplies to the distant Falklands. "We must assure that the United States has a similar maritime support capability," Mr. Weinberger said.

-- The two limited conflicts showed the decisiveness of high-technology weapons, including the U.S. F-15 and F-16 planes used by Israel, Sidewinder missiles used by Israel and Britain, and Britain's short takeoff Harrier fighter aircraft.

The admiral argued that NATO experts distorted the true balance of East-West naval strength by comparing the numbers of vessels without taking account of their capability.

Warsaw Pact countries had more short-range vessels suitable only for defending coastal areas, while NATO countries were vastly superior in the larger sea-going ships, he said.

NATO had 26 aircraft carriers available while Moscow had only two ships with deck-landing facilities. The West also had three times as many warships, cruisers, destroyers and frigates, he said.

This superiority cancelled out the Warsaw Pact's numerical advantage in submarines, he added.

increased its potential."

Adm. Gorchkov said that as a result of lessons learnt from Britain's naval campaign to recapture the Falkland Islands from Argentina last June, Western military experts were planning to expand state fleets.

"The Soviet Union assumes that the United States will not achieve any superiority as a result of a new round of naval rearmament," said Adm. Gorchkov.

The Soviet Union had matched the U.S. new Trident submarine missile system with its own Typhoon weapons after Washington had rejected proposals for a ban on both systems, and would continue to take all measures necessary to cover future developments, he said.

When this hand was played, however, declarer was one of those unfortunate souls for whom nothing ever goes right. West decided to lead a trump—a very risky business with his holding. But even that would usually not make much difference, because from three to an honor most players almost invariably lead the low card.

Not on this occasion, however. West got off to the devilish lead of the jack of spades, for no good reason that he could later explain. Declarer was delighted at this turn of events. He covered with the queen in dummy and captured East's king with the ace. He returned a trump and, when West now produced the two, it never even crossed declarer's mind that the winning play was to finesse dummy's eight. Instead, he went up with the ten and West's nine of spades became the setting trick.

In a way, justice was done. You deserve to go down if you bid that sort of grand slam!

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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North-South vulnerable.

South deals.

NORTH

♠ Q1085

♥ 82

♦ AKQJ1074

♣ Void

EAST

♠ 392

♥ K

♦ 654

♣ QJ1093

♠ 963

♥ 52

♦ QJ765

♣ A7643

♠ AK7

♥ 8

♦ AK82

♣ 8

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

5 ♠ Pass 7 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Some people are just born losers. No matter what they do or how well they prepare, catastrophe always seems to be lurking around the corner.

North's reasons for jumping to seven spades are beyond the ken of mortal men. The correct move would have been to make the grand slam try of five no trump, asking partner to bid a grand slam with two of the top three trump honors. The final contract would then have been six spades—by no means a laydown, but certainly a slam you would want to be in.

Marcos joins sex film row

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos Tuesday weighed into a row over the Manila film festival with a warning that cinemas would be closed if they do not keep youngsters out of "adults only" shows.

His warning, reported by the presidential palace, came after a women's group added its concern to that of the Philippines' leading cleric, Roman Catholic Cardinal Jaime Sin, about the risks of minors seeing the films.

More than 100 Manila theatres are showing some two dozen films, most of them in the "adults only" category, to finance the 12-day festival which ends on Friday.

Thousands of Filipinos have jammed the cinemas, where shows are normally subject to strict government censorship.

Festival organisers decided Tuesday to extend showings in the public cinemas. They were to have ended Wednesday but because of heavy turnout they will continue until Friday when the festival itself closes.

Groucho's companion testifies

LOS ANGELES (R) — A companion to the late comedian Groucho Marx who is accused of exerting undue influence over him said her only concern was for his health.

"My job was trying to keep him from having a heart attack," actress Erna Fleming, Marx's companion for the final seven years of his life, told a court in Santa Monica.

Miss Fleming, 42, said she felt as if she had been brainwashed by the allegations against her.

The Bank of America, administrator of Marx's estate, is suing her for \$1.68 million, alleging that she obtained \$400,000 and the syndication rights to Marx's television shows through her influence over him.

Marx, a star of the Marx brothers comedy team, died five years ago at the age of 86.

Miss Fleming, who wore a long mink coat and high-heeled black boots, had missed earlier court sessions on the grounds of ill health and said after giving evidence for 90 minutes that she would have to rest.

After she left the witness stand, her lawyer told reporters that a doctor had said she was no longer able mentally to give evidence.

Soviet leader jokes with Moscow factory workers

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov joked and chatted with Moscow workers Monday, but in a toughly-worded speech he made clear the importance of economic efficiency.

Strolling around a Moscow machine-tool factory, Mr. Andropov talked to workers and foremen and expressed a keen interest in working conditions and production methods.

But at a meeting later he called for labour discipline, saying that shortages of raw materials had to be eliminated and waste stamped out. "Our economic performance is not going as well as we would like it to," he said.

The official TASS news agency, in sharp departure from its reporting practice under the late Leonid Brezhnev, published verbatim accounts of Mr. Andropov's conversations.

He spent much of his time talking with ordinary workers, apparently in keeping with a new

Star Trek actor reveals role in Col. Gritz's abortive trip to Laos

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actor William Shatner intrepid captain of the "Star Trek" television spaceship, said Monday night he gave \$10,000 to an ex-officer reported to have led a raid into Laos to search for U.S. prisoners.

"The man was a genuine hero. He was the Sergeant York (a U.S. hero of the World War I) of the Vietnam War," Shatner told reporters.

But, Shatner added, he gave the money to the former officer, former Green Beret (commando) Lt.-Col. James Gritz, purely for a film option on the man's life story and had no idea what happened to the money.

The Los Angeles Times Monday quoted Lt.-Col. Gritz as saying he led a squad of three other Americans and 15 anti-Communist Laotian guerrillas on

a raid into Laos last November in an unsuccessful search for U.S. servicemen captured during the Vietnam War.

He said Shatner contributed \$10,000 and Clint Eastwood, star of such tough-guy films as "Dirty Harry" and "A Fistful of Dollars," paid \$30,000.

A press agent for Eastwood said he had been unable to get in touch with the actor to ask for his reaction to the report. But, the agent said, Eastwood had not been in the market for Lt.-Col. Gritz's life story.

Shatner, who played Captain James Kirk of the spaceship Enterprise in the "Star Trek" series, told reporters: "I met Lt.-Col. Gritz through a mutual friend and he decided he wanted me to portray him in a film. And I

wanted to play the role. "But I have no idea what he did with the money. He could have used it in any way he saw fit," Shatner said. Shatner's press agent said the film was still under consideration.

Lt.-Col. Gritz was quoted in the Los Angeles Times as saying he had received information from South East Asian sources that 100 U.S. servicemen captured during the Vietnam War were possibly being held near Tchepone, close to the Vietnamese border in southern Laos.

He said his team came under fire and one of his guerrillas was killed and three were wounded before he returned to Thailand. Lt.-Col. Gritz was said to have since returned to Thailand on another rescue mission.

Surinam foils coup bid

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (R) — Surinam's military authorities said they had foiled an attempted coup for the second time in just over a month and had arrested 15 people, including the deputy army commander.

It was the sixth reported attempt to overthrow the present leftist government since the army seized power in a coup in February 1980.

The state-run Surinam news agency reported Monday from Paramaribo, capital of the former Dutch colony in South America, that the 15 were arrested on Sunday night for trying to oust army strongman Dési Bouterse. A large quantity of arms had been seized, it said.

The agency said the interim ministers of culture and agriculture, John Harjoprajitno and Jan Sariman, were under house arrest but gave no indication of the whereabouts of the deputy army commander, Maj. Roy Horb, or the other 12.

The director of the national information service, Dick de Bie, said the government would release full details of the alleged

conspiracy later Tuesday.

After the last coup attempt around Christmas, the military shot 15 prominent citizens saying that they were killed while trying to escape from custody.

"There had been signs of unrest within the Surinam armed forces after the December killings. Air force chief John Vasilida fled to the Netherlands and Commander Bouterse relieved 12 army officers of their posts" to strengthen the unity and stability of the army,"

The country's third military-appointed civilian government since the 1980 revolution resigned amid the upheavals and Commander Bouterse, who wants to turn Surinam into a socialist state, had just named former social services minister Enrol Alibux to form a new administration.

Surinam has announced plans to send delegations to various unnamed countries to find aid to replace that from the Netherlands. But the U.S. State Department said: "We hope that any government approached by the government of Surinam will take into account the recent repression and violation of human rights."

Peru's Indians 'journalist' with 'terrorist'

LIMA (R) — Eight Peruvian journalists killed by terrified peasants in a remote Andean village tried to escape, shouting "we are journalists," but the dialect-speaking Indians thought they said "we are terrorists," an eyewitness was quoted as saying.

Saturnino Ayala, a peasant, said the journalists were ambushed with catapults, axes and knives in Uchurucay, a village of 300 inhabitants, over 5,000 metres up in the Andes.

They ran towards the mountains shouting in Spanish, but the peasants who spoke only the Quechua Indian dialect, mistook

their cry of "journalists" for "terrorists," a word they had been taught by security forces, the eyewitness told reporters.

The eight journalists vanished last Wednesday after going to the high Andean province of Ayacucho to report on the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Lighted Path) guerrilla movement.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry said they were murdered by peasants who believed they were guerrillas seeking revenge.

The village can only be reached on horseback, and the peasants had been told that those who did

Sino-Indian border issue still indecisive

PEKING (R) — China and India have failed to resolve their longstanding border dispute in four days of confidential talks on the issue, the New China News Agency said Tuesday.

Diplomatic sources said the talks, the third round of such meetings, were expected to end Wednesday.

The agency said Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Tuesday met the Indian delegation led by K.S. Bajpai, formerly India's ambassador in Peking and now secretary at the ministry of external affairs.

The agency said they agreed that frequent contacts and exchange of views between Chinese and Indian officials would help development of bilateral relations.

It quoted sources close to the talks as saying they "proceeded in a frank and friendly manner and added to mutual understanding" — a phrase which analysts said indicated there was still some measure of disagreement.

Dr. Orlov allegedly maltreated in prison

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet human rights activist Yuri Orlov was beaten up in a labour camp last October and subsequently sentenced to six months in the camp prison, his wife said. Irina Orlov gave Western correspondents a copy of a letter she sent to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov complaining of the treatment to her husband and appealing for his release. He is in a strict regime camp in the Perm region near the Urals. She said Dr. Orlov, 58, had been beaten up by a criminal convict "in the presence of representatives of the (camp) administration" on Oct. 28 and was refused medical treatment.

Most of the village peasants fled as journalists, priests and parliamentarians flew to the village to witness the exhumation of the nine bodies — the eight reporters and their guide.

The Lima newspapers El Observador and La Republica said the peasants had been told by the "sinchis," an elite anti-guerrilla unit, to kill any stranger.

Most of the village peasants fled as journalists, priests and parliamentarians flew to the village to witness the exhumation of the nine bodies — the eight reporters and their guide.

There was significant waste of materials, finance, excessive production costs — and consequently, there is a disproportion between the growth of production and the growth of the money income of the population," he said.

Soviet consumers frequently complain that they have little to spend their money on and there are often long queues for items in short supply.

Mr. Andropov said he had been heartened by the general attitude at the factory and he would strive to justify the faith shown in his leadership by workers.

As if to emphasise the almost self-effacing style of his leadership, TASS quoted him as saying: "Naturally, I am referring here not to myself personally, but to the central committee and to the politburo."

He said that when central planners revised production targets, it meant not raising them but lowering them. TASS said the workers laughed at this remark.

"It is not difficult to imagine what this leads to. Output falls, but salaries remain as before. Besides, for fulfilling the lowered plan bonuses are sometimes given," Mr. Andropov said.

"If one considers what this means on a national scale, there is a gap between the goods available in the shops and the money resources of the population," he added.

Mr. Andropov said the Soviet economy faced many difficulties. He linked the nation's troubles with problems on individual factory floors such as shortages of metal and electricity.

The Soviet leader was speaking not during working hours but during a break. He said productivity